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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Patient.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Vancouver's Island Boundary.

THE BELGIAN TROUBLES.

Germany Preparing for War.

FRENCH RE-OCCUPATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL PATIENT.

LONDON, November 25.—An official bulletin from the physicians of the Prince of Wales states that the symptoms in his case were more favorable yesterday, but after dark the fever increased, and the Prince passed a restless and uncomfortable night.

SUFFERING FROM COLD.

The sudden severe coldness of the weather causes great distress among the poor within the city, and seventeen deaths have resulted immediately from the extreme cold since ice first appeared. Measures are being taken to provide for the sufferers.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

A colliery explosion yesterday near Bromwich resulted in the killing of of eight miners. By a similar accident near Haversford, twenty men were injured, but no one killed outright.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

There was an accident on the North Western Railway last night. Seventeen persons were seriously injured, but no deaths are reported.

DIPLOMATIC.

A London special dispatch from Paris asserts that Jules Ferry is sure to be appointed Minister to Washington.

POLITICAL.

Jessel, the Liberal candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Dover.

THE LIVONIA.

Ashbury's yacht Livonia arrived at Cowes yesterday.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamers Java and Trinacria have arrived out.

THE PRINCE OF WALES CONVALESCING

LONDON, November 26, *Evening.*—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales issued a bulletin last evening, stating that all was going on well. To-day the Prince has been suffering from a severe and regular fever.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

COUNCIL OF WORKINGMEN.

LONDON, November 26.—At the Council of Workingmen last night Mr. Scott Russell stated that the Lords were still anxious to perfect an alliance, and that a joint meeting of both Councils will soon be held.

GERMANY.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

NEW YORK, November 25.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that the public mind there is disturbed in view of the diplomatic attitude assumed by Germany towards France.

Bismarck privately advocates the system of military preparation for war.

The recent action of the Reichstag in prolonging the military budget in the war estimate contemplates a speedy recoccupation of the French Departments by the Germans.

Bismarck advocates this movement for the reason that he sees that the tenure of authority by the Thiers' government is very precarious.

SATISFACTION WANTED.

BERLIN, November 25.—Orders have been sent to the navy yard at Kiel to fit out three men-of-war for Brazil. It is understood that the purpose of the expedition is to demand satisfaction for the maltreatment of a German naval officer and two cadets in a fight in the streets of Rio Janeiro.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND BOUNDARY.

The Emperor of Germany accepts the position of arbitrator between the United States and England, upon the question of the boundary of Vancouver's Island. Minister Bancroft will be invited to present to his Majesty on the 10th of December a memorandum in the matter. The argument of the English government is expected to be presented to the Emperor shortly.

THE CLERGY.

BERLIN, November 26.—The bill introduced in the German Parliament by the Bavarian minister, which provides for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privileges of their office, has been read a second time in the Reichstag of the Federal Council.

THE ARMY.

The first branch of Parliament has approved the bill reported by the Budget Commission fixing the army for three years at 400,000 men, at a cost of about ninety millions.

FRANCE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, November 25.—The publication of the *Rappel* newspaper has been suspended by orders of the government.

APPEALS REJECTED.

The Commissioner of Pardons has rejected the appeals of Ferre, Rossel and other leading communists.

VISIT TO ROUEN.

President Thiers and General Cissey made a trip to Rouen to-day, and visited the site of the proposed military establishment. The citizens extended to them a welcome.

GEN. ROSSEL'S FATE.

PARIS, November 26.—The decision of the Commission of Pardons in the cases of condemned Communist prisoners is still kept secret. There is great anxiety among all classes to learn the fate of General Rossel. The father of this prisoner has just had an interview with Thiers, in which he begged that the life of his son might be spared. The President was greatly affected. General Rossel has written a letter to Thiers, saying that he is ready to die, but imploring that he may be spared military degradation. The General displays great firmness, and works in the prison indefatigably. He has just finished the second volume of his work on the reorganization of army.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, November 23.—Aspinwall dates to the 18th are received. The City of Guatemala was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th instant.

DIED.

Senor Galves, the Guatemala Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead, and has been succeeded in office by Senor Seavalo.

TROUBLE WITH JESUITS.

Trouble with the Jesuits in Guatemala is the cause of much anxiety among the people.

TREATY OF PEACE.

San Salvador advices to the 14th state that a treaty of peace has been signed with Costa Rica, and was the cause of much rejoicing.

CANADA.

BARK ASHORE.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT., November 25.—The bark Bay City, having broken loose from the tug Dunkirk, is now beached nine miles west of this place. The captain reports that he was in tow with the barges Forester and Ningara, bound from Buffalo to Saginaw, when the wind blowing a gale, the bark broke loose. Nothing has since been heard from the tug or barges.

BELGIUM.

RIOTING SUPPRESSED.

BRUSSELS, November 25.—The rioting here has been suppressed. Apparent quiet prevails, but great excitement exists. A fresh outbreak is possible at any moment. Fresh troops arrived in this city to-day. The authorities are firm, and are taking efficient steps to quell further disorder

DE DECKER'S RESIGNATION.

BRUSSELS, November 25.—M. De Decker has resigned the Governorship of Limburg, in order to quiet the disturbances, which are becoming of a most alarming character.

SOUTH AMERICA.

POLITICAL TROUBLES.

CALLAO, November 14.—Political affairs in Peru are in a very complicated state. The editor of the *Nacional* has been arrested, and the press generally placed under severe censorship. The *Nacional* had been prevented from circulating through the mails, and a revolt was threatened.

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW CABINET.

VIENNA, November 25.—The newly appointed Cabinet took their oaths of office to-day.

REICHSRATH CONVOKED.

The Reichsrath is convoked for the 21st of December.

ITALY.

AMERICAN LEGATION.

ROME, November 25.—The United States Minister, Marsh, has arrived and established the American legation in this city.

UTAH.

Terrible Storms.

SALT LAKE, November 24.—A dispatch to night from Little Cottonwood says: There is snow, sleet, rain, thunder and lightning, and the wind is blowing terrifically. The snow slides have done much damage. Charles Morrison was carried by a slide three or four hundred yards over a precipice. The miners worked for hours to recover his body, but in vain. Several other lives have been lost. It is still snowing and blowing severely, with no signs of abating. The snow is from five to six feet deep on a level, and badly drifted.

THE IMMOVABLE MORMONS.

The church organ is heavy this evening on the reported supposition that the Mormons might abandon Utah for the sake of their religion. They do not propose to move any further. "It's a long lane, but we believe that it has no turn. It is time that a turn was arrived at. If there are to be any further removals required by the opponents, let the opponents of Mormonism now remove and go where they please. The Mormons will not needlessly, and illegally and unconstitutionally seek to annoy them."

PLURAL WIVES.

The regular Mormons repudiate those claiming to be of their faith who propose to send away their plural wives. They were Mormons, but are now cut off from the church. Among those who have resolved to give up polygamy in obedience to the law, is Laurence, of the old mercantile firm of Kimball & Laurence.

MINING.

Mining transactions are brisk despite the bad weather. The average this week will be nearly one million.

U. S. COURT.

The United States Court is in session to-day, but there was no important business.

LOSS OF LIFE.

SALT LAKE, November 25.—It is reported that the loss of life by the great snow slide in the canon is far more serious than stated yesterday. Quite a number of persons are missing, supposed to be lost. It is storming to-day in the mining district of the Wasatch. An unusual hard winter is inevitable.

CALIFORNIA.

Apache Depredations---Account of the Recent Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—Dispatches from Arizona say one hundred Government cattle were run off by the Apaches in Vale de China, near Prescott.

The troops and citizens pursuing the Apaches who murdered the Wickensburg stage passengers trailed them directly to the Date Creek reservation. The fact that a large part of the Apaches residing there were absent at the time of the massacre is proven by an officer on the reservation. A dispatch says among the passengers was one registered as Alfred W. Loring," of Wheeler's expedition. Loring was the only passenger not wounded by the first fire of the Indians, who were ambushed, completely surrounding the stage. The three passengers on the outside and the driver were killed at the first volley. The Indians then rushed for the stage. Loring and Hornil lost their presence of mind and jumped from the stage on the side where the Indians were. Miss Shephard and Kruger, both wounded, jumped from the other side and escaped. In an instant Loring was surrounded by the savages. Being wounded, he tried to escape. The Indians fired two shots, passing through his breast. Loring fell and was dispatched by a lance. Parties knowing him here have no doubt as to his identity. The people of Prescott were raising volunteers with the determination of killing every Apache in the reservation, but finally consented to leave the matter with General Crook.

[*Supposed to be Frederick W. Loring.—EDS. GAZETTE.]

DELAWARE.

The Flogging at New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, November 25.—To-day the jail yard in this town was filled with idlers and curious people, to witness the semi-annual exercises at the pillory and whipping-post. The performance was hardly as interesting as usual. There were four persons condemned to stand in the pillory, one hour each, and as the pillory will accommodate but two at a time, there was much delay before the flogging began. The spectators were annoyed at the delay, and the gentlemen who stood there, dressed in the wooden collar and cuffs, looked as if they would have dispensed with that portion of the ceremony without a sigh.

When the occupants of the pillory gently crept down the ladder the whipping began. Four men were flogged. They were convicted of crimes of all grades, from petty larceny up to attempt to commit homicide; yet they were flogged with absolute impartiality. Each received twenty lashes on the bare back from the "cat" of the Sheriff, who was tender or severe in the manipulation of his whip, according to the deserts of his victims. The colored men came in, perhaps, for the largest share of the heavy blows, for the Delaware mind is always excited to more indignation when sinners happen to belong to the negro race. The names of the flogged men are John Bash, John Harris, John Graves and Lewis Collins.

BOSTON.

The Late Forgery.

BOSTON, November 25.—It is stated that the forged paper which came to light on State street yesterday has been taken up. The amount is $31,000. A. Hanson, the alleged forger, is a son-in-law of John G. Clarke, whose indorsement he forged.

ARRESTED.

BOSTON, November 26.—J. A Hanson, implicated in the recent forgeries, was arrested last evening and committed in default of bail. The accused is a member of the firm of Hanson & Bonner, insurance brokers on State street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Escaped Algerines.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Six Algerines who had been captured by the French during the late rebellion in Algiers, and sent to Cayenne, arrived here recently by a vessel from Demerara. They escaped to Demerara on a raft. To-day they had an interview with Mayor Fox, who promised them that they should not be sent back.

INDIANA.

Sudden Death.

TERRE HAUTE, November 26.—Nathaniel Preston, an old resident and for many years a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, formerly cashier of the branch of the old State Bank of Indiana at this place, fell dead this afternoon while walking a short distance from his residence.

RAILROADS.

Dallas & Wachita.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, November 25.—The *News'* Austin special says the Dallas & Wachita railroad bill will be passed by the Senate. The incorporators are men of capital. The road will be commenced immediately.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific railroad decided to pay off one-half million of its floating debt between now and January 1st. This will leave about $500,000, which will be paid by the first of April next, when the road will be free of floating debt.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PROJECT.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We are glad to announce that the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. yesterday closed a contract for another steamship line, between Philadelphia and Antwerp, Belgium. The contract was made with the International Navigation Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, with similar powers to those conferred upon the American Steamship Company, now building vessels to run between this port and Liverpool; and by its terms the former Company agree to provide on or before the first of January, 1873, and maintain at least three good iron steamships of not less than 2,500 tons burthen each, and to navigate the same between Philadelphia and Antwerp, with the privilege of stopping en route at Southampton. The contract is to continue for twenty years. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company agree to furnish wharf and side tracks for the accommodation of traffic to and from the steamers at Philadelphia, and both parties are to issue joint bills of lading for freight and passengers, and traffic of all kinds. The Railroad Company agree to give the Steamship Company the benefit of their lower rates to and from Philadelphia as against New York, being a difference in favor of Philadelphia of 20 per cent. of the rates for transportation between New York and Pittsburgh. The Steamship Company is to carry traffic via Philadelphia in competition with all lines carrying between Europe and points accessible by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This line is put on in the interest of Peter Wright & Sons, and other Philadelphia merchants, and is purely a home institution, the Company asking no guarantee or endorsement from the Railroad Company. We have no doubt it will be the means of building up a large traffic to and from our city, and we hope, at no distant day, other similar lines will be established. In the action now taken the Pennsylvania Railroad Company take another notable step for the benefit of Philadelphia.

THE NEW STOCK OF THE P., FT. W. & C. R. R.

"There is some surprise felt that the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago should have authorized a million of dollars of additional stock. Their road was leased two years ago to the Pennsylvania Company at a rental of 7 per cent., payable quarterly, free of all taxes on the then existing stock. Capitalized at something less than twenty millions to procure this 7 per cent. rental, the Board of Directors were continued, more with a view, as the stockholders understood, to perpetuate the old corporation and to receive and pay the quarterly dividends, than for any purpose looking to the increase of capital or any change in the terms of the lease. They now add about 5 per cent. to the capital, increasing the lease charge $70,000 a year and thereby virtually lending the lessees, the Pennsylvania Company, $1,000,000 perpetually at 7 per cent. per annum. Such unexpected action is certainly calculated to impair confidence in the solidity and unvarying value in stocks under lease guarantee, the income upon which should be esteemed rather in the light of a fixed, perpetual annuity than in the form of dividends subject to contingencies."

The above paragraph we clip from yesterday's New York *Times*, and while the fact stated in it is true, namely, that the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have authorized a million of additional stock, to have the authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessee of the Fort Wayne, for saying that the new stock represents additional property put into the works of the leased company, consisting of additional roadway, locomotives and other rolling stock, and that the increased capital is now issued before it was or impairs the credit of the old stock, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is pledged for the payment of 7 per cent. per annum.—From the Finance article of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD—ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD.

It is only a few weeks since we chronicled the election of Ex-Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, to the Presidency of the Western Maryland Railroad. But that gentleman has now been succeeded by Hon. James L. McLane, who was on Tuesday, at a meeting of the Directors of the company in Baltimore, elected President—for what term, in view of past events, cannot be stated. This recent change was brought about by a political shuffle. Mayors Banks when in office nominated the city's directors in the road, but the action not confirmed by the City Council, and on Mayor Vansant coming into office he nominated new directors, who were confirmed, and they ousted President Banks and elected Mr. McLane. These repeated changes in the officers of the company may be a very good thing for the incoming ones, but they do not augur good for the company.—*Cumberland Daily News.*

CINCINNATI.

Report Denied.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—The *Commercial* this morning, in alluding to a report recently telegraphed from Washington, with other papers, were contemplating a departure from the Western Associated Press, says they were never better satisfied with the management of the Association than now, and that there is no foundation for the story that they were considering any such a proposition. They say that the only reason for dissatisfaction is that the agents of the Association are so energetic in collecting news that they do not leave sufficient room for individual enterprise.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The directors of the Board of Trade today passed resolutions asking the general freight agents throughout the country to adopt a national classification of freights, and requesting Congress to interfere to prevent injurious discrimination in rates and classification and extortion, and to simplify the means of redress; also asking the delegates to the National Board of Trade to consider the subject. They further adopted resolutions for an appropriation to finish the Louisville canal, purchase the outstanding stock and make the canal free.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

At the matinee this afternoon at Pike's Opera House an actor named E. S. Russell, playing "Captain Thornton" in "Rob Roy" in the scene where he shoots "Dougall," prematurely discharged the pistol, the contents passing through two fingers, one of which had been removed. Though in the presence of a large assemblage, no one in the audience knew but what the play was going on as usual.

MONTANA.

Cold Weather---Dreadful Suffering.

HELENA, November 25.—A Fort Shaw (Montana) special to-day says two companies of the Seventh Infantry, Major Freeman commander, returning from Fort Browning, caught in yesterday's fearful storm, are now encamped twelve miles from here with a number of men badly frozen.

Later.—Ten frozen men were brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, and are being brought in as fast as possible. They are frozen principally about the feet, and will lose their toes, and some their feet. The thermometer this morning was thirty degrees below zero.

8 A. M.—Thermometer fifteen degrees below zero. No stages have arrived from any direction within the last thirty six hours.

State Treasurer's Report.

COLUMBUS, O., November 26.—The annual report of State Treasurer Warner shows that the total receipts of the State for the year ending November 16th amounted to $6,040,223, and the disbursements to $5,202,046. $2,161,837 were from the general revenue fund, $1,641,377 from the sinking fund, and $1,458,198 from the common school fund.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Minister Schenck.

THOSE MINING SPECULATIONS.

The Russian Embassy.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Weather Report

MONTGOMERY BLAIR INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1871.

THE U. S. EMBASSY AT LONDON.

It has been ascertained from an official source that there is no truth in the statement that Minister Schenck will be recalled and Secretary Fish succeed him.

The Washington correspondence of the *Herald* has the following:

There is now no doubt that Minister Schenck will retire from the English mission and be succeeded in that important place by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish. It is understood that the appointment of ex-Senator Wade as counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has just been made, is only temporary, and that the position is to be kept open for General Schenck. The salary of our Minister to London is only $17,500, while his expenses do not fall short of $30,000. The fact which has made the place a burden to General Schenck, and his retirement after the consummation of the Treaty of Washington, to be succeeded by Mr. Fish, has all along been regarded as one of the events of the future. It is believed in official circles that the shortness of General Schenck's tenure of office and the certainty of his early retirement, together with his well-known straitened circumstances in pecuniary matters, have much to do with his connection with the Emma Silver Mining Company, incorporated under the English as well as our own laws. According to the prospectus of this company it is formed to purchase the celebrated Emma Mine of Utah.

The mine is situate at Little Cottonwood canon, and is described at great length in the advertising columns of the London *Spectator* and other English journals. The first monthly dividend at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum is promised on the 1st of December next, and it is announced besides that as the company will come into immediate profits on the transfer of the property, the system of paying monthly dividends will be adopted. All this sounds very large and is a good basis for the elaborate prospectus which the company publish. The subscription advertised is for 22,000 shares of stock at £10 per share, this being the unappropriated capital of a full capital of £1,000,000, but as it is only for the purchase of the square bounded by the streets which are to spring from them are reported to be enormous. Singularly enough, on the same day this wonderful advertisement—which is entirely on the American plan—appeared in the English papers the press agent at Salt Lake City reported that the Emma Mining Company had begun the shipment of an immense quantity of ore which had accumulated during the summer. On the same day it was reported that the Adelaide Mine, at Little Cottonwood, is claimed by its owners to show every indication of being a second Emma. The job in all this was too plain to escape attention, and it did not escape the attention of English stock-jobbing papers like the *Economist*. It was of this company that "Major General Robert C. Schenck, United States Minister, London," was named both as director and trustee, the other trustees being "George Anderson, Esq.," a member of the British Parliament, who is also Chairman of the Board of Directors, and J. H. Puleston, a member of a prominent English and American banking house, and also a member of Boutwell's Syndicate. Among the other directors is Senator Stewart, of Nevada. The character of the speculation was not known to the State Department till to-day, and as it was believed that General Schenck's connection with the company was of precedent date to his appointment to his unsought mission, a mere tendency to speculation has not been heretofore regarded as a sufficient reason for his recall. At the same time it was admitted that the American Minister's conduct in this matter of the Emma Mining Company was both a reflection on himself and an annoyance and embarrassment to the government. There is nothing except custom and the dignity of the position to prevent a Minister from engaging in trade or even speculation, but the English Court was a very queer place for any man to set up as a Minister and at the same time as a "director and trustee" of a mining company which pays dividends before it has acquired any property out of which to pay them. English Consuls even are not permitted to be tradesmen or to engage in business of any kind, and consequently, the connection of an American Minister with a half-fledged job is an English people and an annoyance to our own Government. There is no occasion for immediate action, or General Schenck would at once be called home for his forgetfulness of the etiquette of the country to which he is accredited. In a very short time Secretary Fish's long contemplated retirement from the State Department will enable him to undertake the mission to England, and then General Schenck will be at liberty to become counsel of a railroad corporation which needs a powerful lobby agent just now, and may have use for two of them in the future.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

General Gorloff will simply act as Charge d'Affairs of Russia until the successor of Catacazy shall be appointed, the functions of the latter having ceased.

A telegram from here last night, announcing that the management of the Russian legation has passed into the hands of General Gorloff, and that consequently our government is relieved from the necessity of sending Mr. Catacazy his passports, does not fully explain the situation. Although General Gorloff is to act as Charge d'Affairs of the Russian legation, it is not to be supposed thereby that Mr. Catacazy's functions as Minister to this country are at an end. The latter is to accompany the Grand Duke on his tour through the United States, and then, when the latter leaves the country, Mr. Catacazy is to return to Russia, on leave of absence only, and with full expectation of again returning to this country. This is the statement of Mr. Catacazy's friends, who allege, in the most positive manner, that he he has not been recalled, and will not be, at present. In case of his recall, it would be his duty to officially inform the President of the fact by calling at the White House and presenting his letter of recall, and at the same time to introduce his successor to the President, if that successor should be in this country. Catacazy's friends say that he goes to Russia to explain his quarrel with the President and Secretary of State and that if that explanation is satisfactory he returns here again; otherwise, a successor will be sent.

ARRESTS.

The agent of the government telegraphed from Tennessee to the District Attorney that he has taken into custody Michael Sirohmeier, David Beatty, James Beatty and Claiborne Beatty. These men were arrested by the grand jury of the District of Columbia with Col. Wm. B. Stokes and Victor Powell, charged with fraud.

APPOINTMENTS.

D. E. Risley has been appointed agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte at the Whetstone agency; H. K. Johnson as internal revenue gauger for the thirtieth Ohio district, and William A. Whitson assistant assessor for the seventh Indiana district.

WORK FOR THE SENATE.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has made two hundred and twenty appointments, which are to be acted upon by the Senate.

PEACEABLE INDIANS.

The Creek Indians are reported to be peaceable.

WASHINGTON, November 26, 1871.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has finished the draft of his annual message, and the usual care is taken to prevent the premature exposition of its contents, nor will he risk the printing of it in advance of the delivery of the document to Congress. All copies will be in manuscript. The Secretary of the Interior has completed his report.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer will probably continue to rise from the Ohio valley north and westward, with cold winds veering to the northwest, and increasing to brisk for a short time on Lakes Michigan and Huron; northwest winds and cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States on Monday after the clearing up of the rain to-night; partially cloudy and pleasant weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, with a diminished temperature. Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Milwaukee and Grand Haven and continue at Cape May and Buffalo.

THE EMMA MINING COMPANY.

It is said by gentlemen recently arrived from Utah that Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma Mining Company, as one of its directors, is of recent occurrence. Senator Stewart is or was recently in London on business connected with the mine.

AWARDS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The awards heretofore made against Venezuela have not all been discharged by that republic, notwithstanding the efforts of our Government in that direction. This subject will again be brought to the attention of Congress.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the patent of Geo. W. Reumston, of Indiana, for cotton and hay presses.

ST. LOUIS.

Alleged Robber Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Godfrey Blair was arrested here on a charge of absconding with several thousand dollars' worth of goods belonging to his employer, Mr. Hartman, of Chicago.

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The reports which have been in circulation that the Chief Engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge had resigned on account of the impossibility of procuring steel of proper strength for parts of the superstructure, and that he turned the bridge over to Thos. A. Scott, to be finished with wooden trusses, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company, are entirely untrue. Captain Eads has just returned from Philadelphia, where portions of the superstructure are being made, and reports that the steel tubes for the arches and the steel anchor bolts are being most successfully manufactured, and so rapidly that there is little doubt of the completion of the bridge by next October. A considerable number of steel tubes are already on the ground and steel anchor bolts in place, and the general work of the bridge is progressing quite satisfactorily.

THE LINDELL HOTEL.

The arrangements are almost completed under which the Lindell Hotel will be rebuilt on the old site. Only twenty-two thousand dollars remain to be raised, and as soon as this is secured the executors of the Ames estate will begin operations. The new building is to cover the entire square bounded by Ninth and Seventh streets, Washington avenue and Green street, and will cost about one million dollars.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

David R. Boogher, late agent of the Life Association of America at Baltimore, filed a bill of equity to-day in the circuit court, asking that a Receiver be appointed for that Association on the ground that the Board of Managers of that institution have committed frauds and conspired to appropriate and use for their individual benefit the profits and assets of the Association.

SALE RATIFIED.

The City Council ratified, by a vote of fourteen to seven, the sale of the city's stock in the North Missouri Railroad for eighty five thousand dollars.

LIBEL SUIT.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Charles A. Loring, a young lawyer of this city, brought a libel suit against the *Republican* for publishing a local item to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling. He claims $25,000 damages.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Captain Hendricks, secretary of the State Senate, attended a ball at Bowling Green, Pike county, on Friday evening last, without being invited. W. H. McCallister, one of the proprietors of the hotel at which the ball was given, attempted to eject Hendricks, when the latter drew a knife and cut the external carotid artery in McCallister's neck. At last accounts McCallister was dying and Hendricks under arrest.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

The Geological Bureau has elected Prof. Raphael, of Harvard University, State Geologist, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Prof. Hager.

ARKANSAS.

Municipal Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, November 25.—Mayor Catterson last night deposed Chief of Police Vance, and appointed Dan. O'Connell in his stead. The four members of the old Council directed Vance to refuse to obey the order. This morning the mayor met Vance and saw that he was still wearing the star of the chief. He demanded its removal at once. Vance replied that he would not do so unless so ordered by the Council, and drew a pistol. Thereupon the mayor ordered three special policemen, whom he had sworn in, to take the star away from Vance by force, and they did so. This has caused intense excitement, and it is stated that the four members of the old Council have petitioned the Governor to declare martial law in the city, and fears are entertained that he will do so. The Council stands divided, four and four, the old members sustaining the State administratration and the others against. Under the general incorporation laws of the State the mayor has charge of the police, but the Council about two years ago stripped him of that power. Mayor Catterson is now asserting the rights of his office, which the old mayor allowed to be taken from him.

Later.—The Council met to-night. Only five members were present. This gave the administration men their own way, and they forthwith elected Tanner as President, Vance as Chief of Police, and C. M. Burns as City Clerk. All are strong partizans of the administration. The next move on the municipal chess board is anxiously awaited.

CLEVELAND.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—John Cooper, colored, supposed to be the murderer of John H. Swing, was arrested near Xenia, Ohio, and brought to this city last night. In his trunk was found an under and overshirt stained with blood. The officers also recovered Swing's watch, which Cooper had bartered for furniture. He manifested no surprise at his arrest, asked no questions, and made no resistance. He claims the blood on the shirts was caused by his nose bleeding, and that the watch was a gift from Swing, who was his uncle.

SCHOONER BEACHED.

The schooner Essex sprung a leak today and was beached near Barcelona, about thirty miles from Buffalo. A wrecking tug with steam pumps has been sent to her relief.

TEXAS.

Comanche Depredations.

GALVESTON, November 25.—The *News* has a special from San Antonia of the 24th. Captain Trainer arrived from the frontier and reports that on Wednesday morning the Comanches captured one hundred and eighteen mules from the train of Adams, Wicks & Co. at Kickapoo Springs, thirty miles south of Port Conche.

The Late Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 25.—The official figures of the late State election show that Scribner received 387,107 votes and Willers 368,214.

The Ring Thieves.

ARREST OF CONNOLLY.

Greeley on the Presidency.

THE MANSFIELD-FISK CASE.

Interesting Revelations.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.

THE RING THIEVES.

A new order of arrest for Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward was issued yesterday by Judge Leonard at Albany, fixing the bail at five hundred thousand dollars each, and made returnable December 5th to the Bureau of Municipal Correction, of which O'Connor is at the head. The order extending the time for the justification of Tweed's bail was based on an affidavit made by one of Tweed's lawyers, declaring that Tweed "has been advised by his counsel to move, and in good faith intended to move for a reduction of bail, or to vacate the order for arrest." It is stated that Tweed has applied to the company in which his life is insured for permission to travel beyond the seas. The property of Garvey, which is offered for sale at a great reduction, finds no buyers, owing to the supposed insecurity of the title.

THE MANSFIELD-FISK LIBEL SUIT.

The libel suit of Miss Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., came up again to-day in the Yorkville police court. The court room was filled with spectators at the opening. Miss Mansfield's entry, in company with a female relative, created a sensation. Shortly after Fisk put in an appearance.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows, for the prosecution, asked that the court compel the defense to produce the original paper published by Fisk, which was the cause of the libel.

Fisk's counsel argued against the propriety of this demand, saying they did not like to have the papers in their possession.

Mr. Beach, one of Fisk's counsel, asked that the Court would exclude McKeon as counsel for Miss Mansfield, who appeared by the courtesy of the District Attorney. Mr. McKeon defended his right to be present, but he was subordinate to the District Attorney, and made personal remarks with regard to Fisk, who, he said, thought he owned New York, New Jersey, and even the legislature, and the sooner we got rid of such a person the better.

Miss Mansfield was then placed upon the witness stand. She testified that a waiter named King had left the employ and went into the service of Fisk. The affidavit made by King, and which had been served upon her, was false.

Portions of the affidavit, which have been already published, were read in court. At the close of the examination of Miss Mansfield, on application of Mr. Beach, Fisk was permitted to leave the court on account of a business engagement.

Miss Mansfield testified further as to her past history. She was born in Boston; is twenty-four years of age; has resided in New York since 1867; before that at Philadelphia, Pa.; was married in San Francisco in 1864 to Frank Lawton, who is still living. [A good deal of testimony here followed between the counsel, the counsel for the prosecution objecting to the course of the examination, and protesting against the preparation of scandal for the public.] She first met Fisk at the house of a friend. He had got her apartments in the American Club House; she had received letters from Fisk, and continued: "I have yet some letters; I never gave any away; I do not know how many I yet have; could not tell; suppose I have five hundred left; I had some personal property when I got acquainted with Fisk; I had no bank account, but I certainly was not poor; I have always been well cared for; I was not supported by Fisk personally while at the American Club House; the money for my support came to me through stock operations carried on by Wm. H. Marston, with money furnished by Fisk; the money thus received amounted to two or three hundred dollars a week; after leaving the club house I went to live in Jersey City, received money while there through the Erie Railroad from Fisk, who lived there with me."

After further testimony the case was adjourned to December 2d.

Peter B. Sweeny, who will be a witness in the case, was present at court.

ARREST OF CONNOLLY.

Connolly's arrest to-day created quite a flutter at the City Hall. The arrest was made by Sheriff Brennan in person. Connolly was taken wholly by surprise. The arrest was based on the same summons as that used in the case of Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward, Connolly's name being added to the others. Afterwards Connolly started in search of Sondamen, being in charge of the deputy sheriff. It was announced late in the afternoon that Eugene Kelly, a banker, who is reported as worth eleven millions, would give bail. He is at the New York Hotel to-night, in charge of a deputy sheriff. His counsel expect to obtain a million dollars bail before morning.

INTERESTING TO ACTORS.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, in the suit brought by Josiah Polk, the actor, against Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, for the amount of salary due Mr. Polk from the time of his discharge on account of his refusal to play a certain part, on the ground that it was not in his line, until the close of the season, judgment was rendered for six hundred and eighty-eight dollars, his salary having been sixty-five dollars per week.

THE TAMMANY ALDERMEN.

The counting in of Tammany candidates for Aldermen is said to be owing to the Board of Supervisors having been in collusion with the poll clerks in their alterations of the returns.

SMALL-POX ON THE INCREASE.

There were eight additional cases of small-pox reported since yesterday noon, making fifty-seven cases reported since last Saturday, against forty-three cases the previous week.

MORE ARRESTS IN PROSPECT.

It is stated that the whole Board of Audit, twenty-five in number, including Mayor Hall, will be arrested on Monday, as being concerned in the recent frauds.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The new Collector, Arthur, has not yet received his commission from Washington. Murphy still continues to discharge the duties of Collector.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of Greeley Republicans to-night propositions for uniting with the Grant ring were rejected.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1871.

HALL TO BE ARRESTED.

The *Times* to-day says Mayor Hall will shortly be arrested on a similar complaint to that under which his fellow-conspirators now await the course of justice.

GREELY ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune* to-morrow, in reply to the *Times'* article saying he committed the stupendous folly of permitting himself to entertain dreams of the Presidency, says: Within six or eight months he received thirty or forty letters, mainly from private persons, proposing that he be a candidate for the next President. His answers, so far as he has found time to answer at all, were in the spirit of the only letter he remembers to have seen in print to Mr. Larimer, of Leavenworth, Kansas, of the 4th of May last, viz.: That he was not an aspirant for any office, but would not decline any duty his political friends might devolve upon him. Mr. Greeley says it is very certain that he will never make himself a candidate for President. It seems quite improbable that others will ever make him as such. But those who have suggested, or may hereafter suggest him as a candidate have exactly the same rights as so many other citizens, neither less nor more. If they be few and humble, there is so much less reason for howling them down or insisting that the next President is already selected and all discussion on the subject foreclosed. We respectfully protest against the acrimony, malevolence, proscription and venom manifested by certain journals, which have been set on to clear the field of all intruders. If the majority have already decided the Presidential question, there can be neither harm nor danger in allowing the minority to indicate their dissent. Let the semblance at least of freedom of choice be maintained, and not drown all diversity in the hoarse clamor that no difference exists. It is now generally conceded that our next President must be a Republican. In the ranks of the dominant party are many better soldiers, though none older, than he who here pleads that a fair consideration be accorded to the merits and services of all our able and patriotic statesmen, and that the office-holders stand back while the taxpayers are allowed to come forward and indicate their preferences and fraternally compare notes as to their choice for President in 1872.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

The great suit of the United States against Weld & Co., merchants, to recover about $140,000 as forfeiture and penalties on goods illegally imported to this city and Boston, will be commenced before Judge Blatchford to-morrow.

GREELEY REPUBLICANS.

The Greeley Republican Committee last night resolved to favor the enactment of a new city charter, and a general combination of all honest men for the election of a mayor who shall unite capacity with integrity.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Brooklyn ferry boat Baltic came within an "ace" of destruction yesterday from the explosion of nitro-glycerine at Diamond Reef, near which she passed. No signal of danger was hoisted.

THE CHICAGO CHURCHES.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has addressed a pastoral let

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¼@110¼.

THE question of the Governorship of Limburg is agitating the kingdom of Belgium from end to end. If both parties continue obstinate, this promises to be a very curious Limberger case.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has moderated its demands, and now thinks what it calls the "Pittsburgh Coal Ring" might reasonably charge twelve cents per bushel for coal afloat. The coal dealers will probably do as all other business men do—fix their own price, which they have done at fourteen cents, and if consumers want it at that, they can have it; if not, not.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., evidently regards itself as outside of the United States. Probably there is an idea that secession was a success, or perhaps that we do it an injustice and it finds that it will be unable to express all of its thankfulness in one day. At least, on the 16th inst., the Mayor of that city issued a proclamation in which, at the request of the city councils, he appoints the 23d inst as Thanksgiving Day.

THEODORE TILTON thinks that he is one of the immortal few, at least in a recent article he said: "Oftentimes what seems wisdom to me, happens to seem folly to others. God, Time and our children's children must decide." Now we do not believe that our children's children will know anything about Theodore, and we sincerely hope they will not. It is bad enough to have him foisted on this generation, and it is useless to anticipate evil for the future.

MR. VICTOR HUGO is such a poet, that his figures of speech are sometimes quite amusing. For instance, M. Gambetta is about to be married, and of course M. Hugo had to write him a letter, for it is well known, that he, at least, has no neglected opportunities for letter writing, resting upon his soul. In this letter to Gambetta, the poet tells the statesman that the happy event reminds him of the union of a comet and a flower. Of course this was intended as a compliment to the ex-dictator's erratic genius, and the supposed sweetness and beauty of the lady.

ACCORDING to statements received from England, Great Britain, in the month of October, 1871, exported to the United States 52,174 tons of railroad iron, while in October, 1870, the amount was but 28,219 tons, and in 1869, but 18,743 tons. In the ten months, ending with October 31st, 1871, the amount of railroad iron brought to this country from Great Britain was 441,709, against 341,629 during the same time in 1870, and 262,829 during the like period in 1869. The exports of pig iron to the United States in October were 24,606 for 1871, 12,875 for 1870, and 13,668 for 1869. For the ten months ending October 31st, they were 156,757 for 1871, 97,586 for 1870, and 118,297 for 1869.

WE were correct in our supposition on Saturday regarding the *Freiheits Freund*. That paper indignantly denies the assertions of the *Volksblatt*, and says that because it said that it considered fitness and honesty to be of more importance in a candidate for municipal office than party principles, in no wise proves that it is going to support what the *Volksblatt* calls the "reform ticket," which, even admitting the thorough capability of all its members, is but the ticket of a small and nameless clique, who can, in no respect whatever, be said to represent the people. The *Freiheits Freund* also says: "Now, as before, we consider Benjamin W. Morgan, aside from his political opinions, to be an able, diligent and honest man, who will fill the office of Mayor in a manner that will be generally satisfactory."

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT—WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE MEASURE?

There has been nothing new suggested with reference to the improvement of the Ohio, since we published our last article upon the subject. We then advised that meetings should be held in all the river towns, and active committees be appointed whose duty it should be not only to petition Congress, and the various State Legislatures for assistance, but to start subscriptions of stock from the people interested. We stated that three millions of dollars had recently been subscribed to local organizations, by citizens of Pittsburgh, and we thought that surely an equal amount could be raised for increasing our navigation facilities. There is no reason why such an investment could not be made to pay, as coal dealers particularly, could afford to stand a pretty good tax for tolls, and come out each year with a large saving, compared with the amount of their annual losses, from destruction of their property. There is also no reason why those most interested should not commence, at least, to help themselves, and after that, they could with some reason, and hope of a favorable response, call upon the Legislatures and the General Government for assistance.

There is not a single one of our large coal dealers who could not well afford to subscribe from ten to thirty thousand dollars to the improvement of the Ohio, if it is desirable to have the river improved, as a means of preventing losses by marine disasters. No longer than yesterday we accidentally overheard one of our largest coal operators state that his losses, on the recent rise from accidents of various kinds, would amount to "between twenty and thirty thousand dollars." This very gentleman, a little while ago, whilst energetically devoting his time to politics, was foremost in demanding the improvement of the Ohio, but lately, we have not heard a word from him upon the subject. *If he, and others, desire* the Ohio improved, they undoubtedly have the wherewith in brains, and capital to consummate the work, so desirable to the whole city, and so necessary to its best interests at large. The above hint has more significance than most persons would at first glance think. We have of late heard it quietly whispered, that the *coal interest did not care to improve the Ohio river*, for the reason, that when so opened, any body could float coal to the South; whereas in the present condition of things, none but large capitalists can afford to engage in the business. It is argued by some, that herein lies the whole profit of the trade, as the price is regulated by the demand, and a total exhaustion of the coal supply of the Southern markets always proves a golden harvest to the coal dealer, as it brings him prices for his stock, far above the average, and wholly compensates him for the loss sustained by the dangerous navigation of the Ohio.

If this be true, then have Pittsburgh's other interests, those of iron, of glass, of copper, of oil, and the hundred smaller branches, the outgrowth of these, to besir themselves, if this great work of damming the Ohio is to be perfected by this generation. We have depended almost wholly upon the *coal* interest for whatever has been done in the matter, and we can now see, if the above supposition is correct, *(and we desire to know whether it is, and shall open our columns for any communication upon the subject,)* that we must take hold of the vital matter ourselves, if we desire any practical results. We repeat, that in our judgment, a regular stage of not less than four feet of water from here to New Orleans, and, also to St. Louis, will DOUBLE the wealth, manufactures and population of this community in twenty years.

With this statement fully substantiated by the judgment of others, is it not strange that the work does not take practical form? Can it be that those to whom we have delegated the leadership are lukewarm, if not actually opposed to the improvement? Let us have this question answered by responsible parties, and in any event let a public meeting be called, whereat all can attend, and let every manufacturing and other interest be represented, as the improvement of our navigation directly or indirectly affects the welfare of every individual in the entire county.

We ask Mayors Brush and Callow to call such a meeting. Let us KNOW who are in EARNEST in this matter, and WHO ARE NOT. If the people do not respond, then might the whole subject be dropped. The time has come to act.

"TOTAL DEPRAVITY IN JOURNALISM."

We are indebted to our "*anti Cameron*," "anti Quay," "anti Errett," "anti-Mackey," "anti-Republican" neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, now chiefly owned, and *exclusively* controlled by our sweet friend, and sugar coated brother journalist, Mr. C. D. Brigham, for the above significant, and, to himself, his paper, and his past efforts appropriate title; and also for the following extracts, expressive of deep and indignant chagrin at the course pursued by some journalists. Sorrow and a guilty conscience usually go hand-in-hand; and after his course during the past two years, we are not much surprised to find the "reformed" editor moralizing over the vanity of all earthly things, and particularly that which most interests himself, viz., the "Depravity in Journalism." We have only to recall his calumnies against Colonel Quay, which he has since confessed had no possible foundation in truth; his senseless and oft repeated scandalous shrieks against the name and character of Pennsylvania's best and most prominent and honored advocate, Hon Simon Cameron; his vile and malignant attacks upon the private character and official integrity of Hons. R. W. Mackey, James L. Graham, Russell Errett, James S. Negley and Dr. A. H. Gross, not to mention his abuse of others of lesser note, in order to find the measure of the depth of depravity to which he has reduced his efforts at journalism.

Nor has there been any evidence, particularly, as yet that repentance has begun, for only last week we read in his paper a scandalous attack upon the official conduct of our worthy jailor, Mr. Scandrett, and the prison Board, since fully acquitted of all charges, after a fair examination.

But to return to the extracts which we have mentioned:

"Unhappily, in almost every large city two newspapers arrive at notoriety which comes, by common consent, to be called "The Morning Sewer" and the "Evening Cesspool." To some extent they almost always neutralize each other by a reciprocal emptying of nastiness; but sometimes they amuse their bestial natures with attempts to spatter those who desire to keep wholesome."

This is true of the paper which recently villified the Warden of our county jail, without shadow of proof, and only to give vent to that "combative spirit," which the editor of the *Commercial* has confessed to the possession of. It is sad that it is so, but nevertheless it is true, and we desire our cotemporaries to stop their abuse of their fellow citizens, or at least to restrain it, until truth and ascertained facts compel them to speak out. We would be sorry to hear our amiable and serene neighbor classified as "The Morning Sewer," but unless it shall cease to be the receptacle for all the scandal and calumny, ingeniously put into circulation in this State, by scheming demagogues, and in this community, by malicious gossips and meddlers, it will surely receive the appellation, if it has not already done so.

Our "virtuous neighbor" evidently does not admire the company it finds itself in, and cries out against the depravity which it has given the best illustration of, and the journalists who abuse their calling.

"They must be stopped from doing this. They might be stopped by law; and only a forbearance, which has its limits, prevents the invocation of that remedy which the Courts would have to give. But the stopping it by force of public opinion would be much better."

"Public opinion" *may* hereafter restrain our cotemporary from "pitching in promiscuously" against the objects of its former malignity, but, if so restrained, we imagine that *something stronger* even than public opinion has done the work. We shall see, but in the meantime we assure our neighbor, that *another libel suit* against itself would have, ere this, been recorded had not OUR OWN efforts prevented it, and that during the last two weeks. Surely "they must be stopped" "stopped by law" when "forbearance" has reached its "limit," and the power of the courts must be invoked to protect one's character, as in the cases of Quay, Errett, Negley and others.

We cordially endorse the following extract, the last that we shall make, and will only add, that the extreme paucity of attendance at a certain annual meeting, recently held on Fifth avenue, taken in connection with other revelations touching balance sheets, circulation, and sundry unimportant matters, might seem to indicate that some "good citizens" had concluded to let a certain "carrion sheet sink under the weight of its own pollution," as they undonbtedly should do, in order to secure "the welfare of the whole community."

Here it is, and with it, we bid our loving cotemporary adieu, until we meet again:

"If every good citizen would let these carrion sheets sink under the weight of their own pollution, and avoid them, even as the neighborhood of the skunk is avoided, advantage would arise to the welfare of the whole community."

AN UNEXPECTED PLEASURE.

Altogether unannounced, and we believe we may say, generally unexpected, there comes a new work from Mr. Longfellow's pen. The Cambridge poet has a very large audience in all parts of the world whose ears are always ready to be charmed by his songs, whose eyes sparkle at the thought of a new book from his graceful pen, and whose tongues are ready to sing the praises which his work ever deserves.

The new poem is called "The Divine Tragedy" and, like so many of the greater poets, the author sought for inspiration at the highest source and drew it pure from sacred fountains. It is a poetic version of the life of Christ, as narrated by the Evangelists, and, when possible, the very language and form of words of King James' version are preserved. The result is most effective, the old familiar texts, and even something of the mystic aroma of awe pertaining to the Book, are to be found, like old and cherished friends unexpectedly encountered among new and pleasing scenery. Perhaps our meaning will be understood by an illustration or two drawn from the poem. Here, for instance, John the Baptist, is speaking:

"O Priest and Pharisee.
Who hath warned you to flee
From the wrath that is to be!
From the coming anguish and ire?
The ax is laid at the root
Of the trees, and every tree
That bringeth not forth good fruit
Is hewn down and cast into the fire!"

What a superb swing it has, like the monotone of some great cathedral choir. And how different, and yet how very good is this, a fragment of a soliloquy by Mary of Magdala:

"Thou box of alabaster in whose walls
The souls of flowers lie pent, the precious balm
And spikenard of Arabian farms, the spirits
Of aromatic herbs, etherial natures
Nursed by the sun and dew, not all unworthy
To bathe his consecrated feet, whose step
Makes every threshold holy that he crosses;
Let us go forth upon our pilgrimage,
Thou and I only! Let us search for him
Until we find him and pour out our souls
Before his feet, till all that's left of us
Shall be the broken caskets that once held us!

With one more short extract we shall have done. It is a portion of a soliloquy by Judas Iscariot:

"Lost! lost! forever lost! I have betrayed
The innocent blood! O God! if thou art love,
Why didst thou not commission thy swift lightning
To strike me dead? Or why did I not perish
With those by Herod slain—the innocent children,
Who went with playthings in their little hands
Into the darkness of the other world,
Rather than I? Or wherefore was I born,
If thou in thy foreknowledge didst perceive
All that I am, and all that I must be?"

And now we think we have quoted enough to show—as by a thimblefull men test the contents of a cask—what manner of feast the poet has surprised us with. It is full of beauties old as Christendom, and of others which have yet to grow old. In its character and even in its style we think it bears more resemblance to Hans Christian Andersen's "Ahasverus," perhaps, than to any other poem, but yet it is very different from that, too. But as every body will, doubtless read it, we need only express the popular gratitude to the poet, a little in advance, leaving criticism and comparison to each individual.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Old and New, as usual, devotes more than half its space to editorial and critical matter, and these departments are so well conducted that the monthly is fast acquiring the character and authority of one of the quarterlies. The reviews, which are most noticeable, are, perhaps, those of of Bret Harte's works, of Dr. Reville's book on the Devil, and of the recent theological literature in Germany. In the magazine department, there is a fresh Sorrento paper by Mr. Warner, who is about as delightful a writer as Mr. Howells, and that is high praise. Mr. Hale's story, Ups and Downs, is continued, and a wonderful story called Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other is begun. It is announced that this tale will be written by Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Hale and Messrs. Loring, Perkins and Hale, and that the chapters will be published anonymously, and each one will try to imitate the style of one of the others. This is a sort of serial charade upon the fun of which the sad death of Mr. Loring will doubtless cast a cloud. There is a number of other interesting articles in this magazine, which will repay perusal. The Christmas number, called the Christmas Locket, will be very good, containing, among others, articles by George MacDonald, Edward Everett Hale, Joaquin Miller and Mrs. Stowe.

The Eclectic Magazine sustains its time honored reputation for taste and judgment in its selections. A fine steel portrait of Professor Tyndall, who has a very plain, thoroughly Scotch-Irish face, forms the frontispiece. Of the fourteen articles which follow, "Some American Books," from *Blackwood*, being a review of Miller, Breitman, Harte and Miss Phelps, will be the most generally noticed and after it, perhaps, The Prospects of the New German Reformation, from the *Contemporary Review*. The editorial departments of Science, Art and Literature are able as usual.

Appleton's Journal, when all the weekly issues of a month are bound together, makes about the most profusely illustrated and most varied Magazine that we know. It is a very handsome, ornamental, entertaining and instructive periodical and is of use either as a parlor ornament or a study companion. We prefer the monthly to the weekly issue because there is so much more solidity of satisfaction about the bulky magazine than there is in the quickly devoured weekly.

Peters' Musical Monthly contains nineteen pieces of music for the voice or piano. Will S. Hays contributes "Sweet Annie St. Clair" and besides several other sentimental songs, there is a collection of Christmas carols, such as "There Were Whisperings in the Heavens," "Holy Night," "While Shepherds Watched," "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," etc., and a dozen pages of dance music. In addition to their monthly Mr. Peters has published a new little book called Christmas Chimes, full of appropriate hymns and carols, duetts, quartetts and choruses, which will be highly appreciated in schools, Sunday schools and families.

The Aldine for 1872 is to be very greatly improved. People who know how very good it has been may doubt this, but if they were to see the January number, which has been issued a little previously to assist canvassers, they would be convinced. It contains a tinted picture of a Venetian Festival, a wood cut of Meyer Muller, a full page picture called the Noening, by F. O. C. Darley, an exquisite full page scene in a tropical forest, and a number of fine small engravings, of which "Mother is Here," by Deiker, is one of the prettiest things we have ever seen. In the literary department, there are articles by Julian Hawthorne, George H. Boker, H. S. Conant, R. H. Stoddard, the editor, and others, so that, in addition to being without exception the very finest illustrated periodical in the world, it has also a fair literary value. Mr. W. T. Tuers, the agent of this periodical, is now stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, and will spend a week or ten days soliciting subscriptions. As the work is not stereotyped, the only way to receive it is by subscription. It comes monthly and costs five dollars a year, a pretty chromo called "Dame Nature's School," which is really good, being given to each subscriber with the January number.

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE of kleptomania is recorded of a very respectable Scottish clergyman in the prime of life, and otherwise distinguished for his learning, piety, and charity. His manse was a little "missionary society of stolen Bibles," and he was as much in earnest in the conversion of souls by the contraband process as the most enthusiastic foreign missionary could be in his calling. He was at last detected in wholesale Bible stealing. It was further discovered that he had organized a wide missionary district, and left a Bible or a Testament at every cottage where it was needed along the route. The most touching fact in the story is that he was arrested while on his knees by the bedside of the dying old man, with a stolen Bible lying open before him on the bed. "What made you steal the Bibles, Mr. B.?" asked the sheriff, with a pious horror in his face. "God made me steal them, good man," was the reply. "He was weary of seeing his poor people perish of gospel-hunger, because the rich Bible Society could not afford to feed them without the baubees, well knowing that they had no baubees; and so God set me to steal them and save them." He could not be persuaded that he had done wrong. The delusion of the clergyman, who was a very poor man, naturally suggested insanity. But he was perfectly sane on all other points, and it is doubtful whether he would have received the benefit of his malady—whether indeed it would have been admitted as a malady at all—if a learned and philosophical physician in a neighboring town had not positively sworn that he was the "victim of moral mania."

A VERY eccentric and famous old man died in a hovel in the St. Giles quarter, in London, the other day. Thirty years ago he was one of the most celebrated men in England. He was a chimney sweep, and, like Fletcher in the play, "loved the Queen." He became so infatuated after the then young and fascinating royal lady that he climbed down the chimney of the St. James Palace a number of times, but escaped when chased, save on one occasion. Then he was taken as he was about to enter the Queen's apartments and shut into Tothill Street prison. As soon as his time was up he tried repeatedly again to see the Queen, and the police took the matter in hand. He was arrested, taken into Gravesend, embarked on board the Diamond and sent to Australia. He lived for many years at Sidney, but was allowed to return to England about five years ago, always desperately enamored of the Queen. His remaining years were spent in miserable poverty. A fortnight since a rumor was one day started in London that Queen Victoria was dead. He heard it just as he was retiring to rest, uttered a groan and died instantly.—*Exchange.*

IT IS amusing to see how the result of the New York election is regarded in Europe. London understood it pretty well, rather exaggerating the reform victory. But Reuter, the continental news agent, knew no better than to send over Europe the simple announcement that "Mr. Tweed has been re-elected." The great name of Tweed is already as well known in Christendom as that of Judas, and is in much the same odor. Accordingly, the liberal journals of Belgium, France and Germany mourn over this triumph of crime in the popular verdict, and the Paris *Fig aro* rejoices venomously in the proof that the American man is incapable of self-government.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

We are indebted to the *American Manufacturer* for the following:

IRON ore has been discovered in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, which is said to yield thirty per cent. of iron.

THE manufacture of lead pipe by Bailey, Farrel & Co. has been made a fine success, the quality of their goods meeting with great favor.

A NEW furnace is to be erected on the Glamorgan Iron Company's property. The Graham ore beds, in Juniata county, have been leased by the company.

THE Lehigh Crane Iron works consume 2,000 tons of coal, 3,000 tons ore, and 1,500 tons of limestone per week. The company represent a capital of $1,200,000.

THE model and pattern shop of George B. Hubbard, First avenue, is more than usually full of new devices of Pittsburgh inventors, some of which are of incalculable value.

THE largest and finest furnace property in the United States is that of the Thomas Iron Company, at Hokendaqua. It represents a capital of $1,700,000, and turns out 1,500 tons of iron per week.

A NEW furnace is to be erected at Centreville, Bedford county, and a railroad across the mountain to connect the furnace with the Connellsville road, by means of two inclined planes, is contemplated.

W. GRAFF & CO., who have lately added the manufacture of gas, water and steam pipe to their business, are meeting with unusual success, having more orders than they can fill. They propose adding largely to their facilities to meet every want in the business.

SHERIFFS & LAUGHREY have discontinued the manufacture of plumbers' goods, and are now employing thirty men in the manufacture of the Coll Syphon Pump, which has been approved for government use on steamboats, and is in general use on boats on the western rivers. This pump costs four fifths less and will do work more readily than the piston pump used for the same purpose.

THE preliminary meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association was held at Birmingham, early in the month, Mr. J. P. Hunt, chairman, presiding. No allusion was made to the list price of iron, and hence it may be assumed that the custom of making quarterly quotations has been virtually abandoned each maker being left to sell at whatever price he chooses, which is practically the plan that has always been adopted.

THE Scotch ironmasters are evidently determined not to allow their near competitors in Cleveland to have their own way. We learn that active preparations are being made in the neighborhood of Cambuslang and Newton Colliery, for the erection of one of the most extensive malleable iron and steel works in Great Britain. The ground to be occupied is on the Duke of Hamilton's estate, and extends over fully 100 acres. The company for which the works are to be erected are understood to be wealthy, and they intend to push forward the work with great expedition.

THE widest plates hitherto made in Yorkshire were rolled on the 24 inst, at the Farnley Iron Company, near Leets, in one of their mills, without reserving motion. One of the plates, which was sheared square, measured 8 feet 2 inches each way, and is only half an inch thick, has been on view on the company's premises, Bank street, Leeds, also a large semi-circular front plate for a marine boiler, 12 feet long 6 inches in diameter, with a flange around it, perhaps. The prospects of the New German Reformation, from the *Contemporary Review*. The editorial departments of Science, Art and Literature are able as usual.

THE Louisville *Ledger* tells the story of how the wife of Mr. Jacob Fez, of New Albany, was grievously afflicted by a malady which no doctors could cure, and finally was given up to die. A negro necromancer and physician, named Anderson, asked Mr. Fez to tell him what his wife's symptoms were, and, having learned them, said that the woman was bewitched, but could be cured by him. The afflicted husband was about to chastise the negro for his impertinence, but relented, and, at his wife's subsequent solicitation, allowed the negro to have his way. Anderson entered the sick woman's chamber and proceeded to rip open the pillows under her head, and, as Mr. Fez avers, found within them pieces of wood stock full of feathers, every imaginable kind of seed, bunches of feathers sewn together in shapeless masses by various colored threads, corn husks, and, finally, an animal in the shape of a kitten, with quills or feathers growing from its skin. The women immediately recovered. Some months afterwards her illness returned, and again the negro was summoned to her side, and pulled out from her pillow a heterogeneous collection similar to that which he had formerly removed. Again the woman recovered, and now the citizens of the surrounding country, as far out as Orleans and Mitchell, come asking deliverance from the witches at the hands of the negro doctor who, it will be noticed, uses no conjury to effect his cures.

RUSSIA is becoming alarmed at the gradual growth of the German naval power on the Baltic. A Copenhagen correspondent of a Russian journal says: A moment's consideration will suffice to show that in the last eight years we have lost more in these waters than we have gained since the days of Peter the Great. Practically, the entrance to the German ocean from the Baltic is confined to the channels known as the Great and Little Belt, the sound lying next to Sweden, being too shallow for large vessels. Up to 1861 the whole line of coast as far South as Mecklenburg belonged to Denmark, a friendly power to Russia. But when, in 1864, Denmark lost some of this territory, Russia's claim to the seaport of Kiel, in Holstein, was destroyed. This port, which is only seventy miles from the Great Belt, is now held by the Germans, while the island of Alsen, lying to the north, which commands the Little Belt, is held by the same power. Russia, therefore, finds herself hemmed in by the guns of the German empire, whenever differences of opinion lead to open war, and the successful efforts to increase the German fleet do not reassure the Czar.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the So'vents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

WHEN YOU WANT
WHEN YOU WANT
A nice, good, fresh article in the Drug, Perfume, or Patent Medicine, go to
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S,
Where you will find the
BEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
SOLD AT THE DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE TRUE GROUND OF CONFIDENCE.

Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevails in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they can not question. When families in unhealthy districts, that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect that precaution, are attacked by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eyewitnesses of the salutary effects of the bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances, as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

GENERALITIES.

BETWEEN two and three millions of books were destroyed by the Chicago fire. Where are you now old Alexandrine?

THE *Curious-Journal* of Louisville says: The Chicago fire brought out the fire fiend, and an Eastern paper has since trotted out the ice fiend. Thanksgiving is coming; look out for the fowl fiend.

THE Chicago *Post* says: An ingenious creature has got a blowpipe and is making rells in a little cellar on Water street. He turns out pieces melted and soldered together in the funniest way.

THE Mayor of Titusville publicly presented a silver derrick and oil barrel to Miss Lydia Thompson the other evening, between two plays. Thus do the cultivated Titusvillians patronize and encourage art.

THE *Golden Age* says: "Julia Ward Howe presiding at the organ in a Baptist Church, with Mrs. Hanaford occupying the pulpit, is a spectacle worth a day's travel to see. Such combinations organize the millennium." Yes, we agree that it is singular they don't fit.

THE arrival of the Humboldt, which is expected in a few days, is looked forward to with no small amount of interest. She belongs to the same line as the Franklin, and comes from the same ports. She will doubtless undergo a most rigid overhauling from the Quarantine officials, who are now thoroughly prepared for any emergency.

MR. PETER BARRY, who, after Mr. Scott Russell, appears to have been the most active promoter of "the new British social movement," made an address on the 27th ult., at Huddersfield. Speaking of the seven now celebrated resolutions, he said they had been carefully sifted out of twenty-four. Mr. Scott Russell had met him accidentally and suggested the movement, and those who had signed the document had pledged themselves to find 1,000,000 homes for 1,000,000 skilled laborers. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern views, showing the condition of laborers all over the world. A charge was made for admission, and there was a very small audience, very few of those present being workingmen. No interest whatever was shown in the matter, and more than half the audience left before the address was finished.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORTE has sent from prison the following letter to M. Albert Joly, his counsel at the late trial: "Allow me, dear defender, to offer you an edition of the *Lanterne*, formerly supposed to have yielded me so much, and which now costs me so dear. What most distresses me in the calumnies of all sorts hurled against it, not only me, but my family, and even my children, is the thought that I see in them vague hopes of the resurrection of a dynasty thought to be dead, and which I was reputed to have buried. I see sprouting in all directions literary and political mushrooms which nothing but a Bonapartist dunghill could engender. I daily expect to hear that Napoleon III. returning to his rightful domain, has proclaimed an amnesty, and that I, after being condemned by a Republic, shall experience the still more terrible doom of pardon by the Empire."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furs, Furs, Furs!

M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their very ex ensive stock of Ladies, Miss s and Child ren's FURS, embracing every quality and style.

Elegant Seal Skin Sacques,
Elegant Astrachan Sacques,
Elegant Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Elegant Mink Sable Sets,
Elegant Seal Skin Sets,
Elegant Royal Ermine Sets,
Elegant Black Mar'n Sets.

Fitch, Squirrel, Alaska, etc., and all the grades of FURS manufactured.

Our Goods are the Very Best, and we guarantee to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices. ROBES, of all kinds. FURS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MUFFLERS in great variety.

no10-65 MWF

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

OVER ONE THOUSAND
Actual Fires Put Out With It!
MORE THAN
$8,000,000.00
worth of property saved from the flames!

THE
BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,
656 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

In daily use by the Fire Departments of the principal cities of the Union.
The Government has adopted it. The leading Railways use it. Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.
SEND FOR "ITS RECORD."

GEO. T. CARTER & CO.
General Agents,
67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
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NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
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DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY.
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
MWF Philadelphia.

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Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

BED COMFORTS
Of Our Own Make.

BLANKETS.

A large stock of all kinds of White and Gray, Eastern and Country Made Blanke's, very cheap. At $2 and $2.50, Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.

Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes.

Flannels, Flannels,
CASSIMERES,
A Fine Stock for Men and Boys' Wear.

Cloaking Cloths,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Terry Velvets,
Plushes,
Trimming Velvets,
Trimming Silks
and Satins,
At Attractive Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

For Thanksgiving!

Choice New Dehesa Raisins.
Choice New Seedless Raisins.
Choice New Valencia Raisins.
Choice New Zante Currants.
Choice New Malaga Grapes.
Choice New Basket Figs.
Choice New French Prunes.
Choice New Candied Citron.
Choice New Lemon and Orange Peel.
Choice New Clover Honey.

Maltby's Oysters, Wright's Minced Meat, Ridley's Candies, Paper Shell Almonds, Young American and Pine Apple Cheese, English and American Crackers, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by

Jno. A. Renshaw & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.
no22 f39

VICK'S
Floral Guide
FOR 1872.

Over ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in Two Colors, on superb TINTED PAPER—FOUR HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS OF FLOWERS, PLANTS and VEGETABLES, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES. Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World. All for TEN CENTS to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871. Address
no20 f 2-6&8 JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

STEAM HEATING
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High or Low Pressure.

Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
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"GUIDING STAR."

We now have a full supply of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of Flour, Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.

WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
no6 Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, B. BECKER.

A New Establishment.
WECKESSER,
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DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholsterv,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
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LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield "
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;

with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. n2

DRIED PEACHES.—10,000 pounds choice new halves
ONIONS—100 Barrels prime Yellow.
APPLES—100 Barrels good varieties.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
no15 141 First avenue.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 37½c., All-Wool Satines, a great bargain.
At $1, 6-4 All-Wool Plaids, a decided bargain.
At 50c., All-Wool Serge Plaids for Wrappers.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Poplins, worth 50c.
At 25c., Heavy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, good styles, winter shades.
At 25c., Rich Styles Fine Real Chintzes.
At 6c. and 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints
At 25c., Table Diapers, yard and a half wide.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpet.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Gray Twilled Flannel, an extra good bargain.
Plaids Plaids.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all the new evening shades.

BLACK
DRESS SILKS,
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

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U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅝ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

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☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1871.

Gold has been very strong all day, at 110¾@ 110¾, with rather small transactions. The market was dull at the close. Loans were from flat to 2 per cent. for carry'g. Daily clearances were $57,000,000. The specie exports for the week amount to $380,929.

The bank statement is considered unfavorable. The following were the changes for the week:

Loans, increase	$2,190,200
Specie, decrease	1,500
Legals, decrease	49,100
Deposits, increase	42,900
Legal tenders, decrease	1,800

Money was easy during the day, and sold at from 5 to 6 per cent. in the forenoon; later at 7 per cent. Governments were quiet and steady; sixes of '81 and currency bonds advanced slightly. State bonds dull and quiet; Tennessees firm; new South Carolinas strong at due to 33. The stock market opened firm, but on the announcement of the bank statement there was a decline of from 1 to 1¾ per cent. Central Pacific advanced; Jersey Central, Ohio, Northwestern common, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern declined. At the close the market was unsettled.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117⅜; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111⅝; new do, 113⅝; do '67, 114⅜; do '68, 114⅜; 10-40s 109¾; currency 6's, 118½.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 97¼; Tennessees, old, 68½; do new, 65¾; Virginia new, 69⅝; old, 63; North Carolina, old, 37; new, 37.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 67¾; Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 56; Wells, Fargo and Co., 51; American Express, 57; Union do, 58; United States do, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 93; Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 65; Hudson River, 120; preferred, 121; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 128; Northwestern, 81¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 114¾; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 40; do preferred, 82; Illinois Central, 138; Terre Haute, 17; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 130; Ohio & Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 103½; Panama, 126; Lake Shore, 88; Illinois Central, 138; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 103¾; Union, 91¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	10-40s	109¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	103
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	118½

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda and Pearls, 7¾; refined do, 9@9½; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 5½@6.

APPLES—Steady but unchanged; sales at $1@3 per bbl for common to fair and $2.50@3 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair medium 5@5½; prime to choice 6@6½.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely and the market is easier but unchanged; sales at 29@ 35 for prime to choice rolls.

BEANS—In good supply but unchanged, $2 @2.50 per bushel for common to prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

BREAWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CIDER—Is unchanged; 25@8 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly in a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey cultivated, $11@13 per bbl; Natives, Bells Bottom, $7.

CHEESE—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, from store, at 15@16 for prime New York Goshen; 15@16 for prime Ohio Goshen; 14@14¾ for Factory, and 14@13¾ for Dairy.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted dull at 20¾@20¾, by the single barrel—and in advance on small lots

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 8@10¾ for halves; 5@8¾ for mixed and 6@7 for quarters. Apples—6@6¾ for southern; 7@8 for good to prime and 9 for western.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts thus far light, market dull. Quoted in a jobbing way at 5@5½ cts.

EGGS—Fresh continue very scarce and sell readily at 30. Pickled eggs 25@30.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese feathers, 74@ 76 cts; to the trade; usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—The flour market does not present a new feature worthy of notice. Prices unchanged: $7@7.25 for good spring extra; $7.25 @7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat and $7.75 for choice Minnesota baker's flour. Rye Flour $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The operations continue light and the markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything particularly new. There is a steady demand for Wheat with regular sales at former quotations, $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.45@ 1.50 for white, according to quality. Oats somewhat firmer, in consequence of diminished arrivals and an improved demand, but there is no quotable change in prices, 40@42 for mixed to white. New Corn is still selling at 58@60 cts, in small lots—offering at 55@57 by the load; the demand is mainly for small lots. Old crop is dull, notwithstanding the offerings are light and there is but little in this market to offer; buyers generally are unwilling to make the difference between old and new, and, hence, there are ten bushels of the latter being sold to one of the former. Rye is reported steady at 90@92. Barley is in steady demand at 82@85 for good to prime spring, and 80@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—The most important feature we have to notice is that the sugar refining has changed the coffee market for so long has at last been broken; importers, under the influence of large receipts, both as to the present movement and the probable future supplies, feel considerably elated, and it is said has been made in the east at an advance of fully half a cent. Sugars are reported less active, but unchanged. Rice, especially Carolina, is firmer. Molasses and Syrups continue dull.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13¾; B, 13⅜; Ex. C, 12⅝; C, Yellows, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@ 13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellows, 9; C, 8¾; other grades, 9@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21¾. Java, 29@33. Laguayra, 25@ 28. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffee, pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 70; other grades, 60@65. New Orleans Molasses, 50@55. New crop, 62@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 6. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 20. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 80. Cloves, 95. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HIDES—Quoted as follows:

Green	6@6½	Calfskins	12@13
Cured	8@8½	Deacons	25
Dry Flint	16@17	Sheepskins	1.75@2.00
Dry Salted	12@13		

HAY—Baled is in fair demand, and, notwithstanding, the receipts are increasing, especially by river, prices are maintained, $20@ 25 per ton, as to quality and condition.

HOMINY—Our market is almost bare; quoted at $3.50@4 per bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky, rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $224; Scutched, $190@195.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra quoted at 82@85 and No. 2 at 78.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted at $20@21 per ton for Bran; $24@26 for seconds, and $33@36 for Middlings.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3.2@3.50 per bushel and sloe; Walnuts are a drug; nominal at 50@55. Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peach Blows are very scarce and in demand; we now quote at 70 cts, by the car much inquiry 60 for small lots, in store quoted at 55@60, as for mixed stock; prime to extra Early Rose, $4.00@4.25 per bbl, to quality. Jowas dull to-day, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, but unchanged; 12@13 cts for prime to choice; 10@12 for Turkeys; 5@6 cts per pair for live Chickens, and $1.00@1.50 each for Turkeys.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Sugar Cured shoulders 7¾; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 12¾@13. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 9¾; new 10; in kegs, 10¾; in half bbls, 10¾; Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, Family, $18. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firmer though unchanged, $6@6.50. Timothy Seed quotable at $3.25@3.50. Flaxseed continues very scarce and sells readily at $1.80.

SHARLOCK—Is quoted at 13@14 cts per lb.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4¼ cts per lb, or $80 per ton.

TURNIPS—Ruta Bagas per dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

CATTLE.

The supply was liberal, dealers generally reporting it considerably in excess of last week, and, with very unfavorable advices from the east, trade has been sluggish, and prices ruled fully ¼ lower. The average quality of the offerings was fair; as is nearly always the case, the common and medium grades were in the ascendancy, and comparatively prime shipping cattle sold more readily, and than those at better prices than the kind to which we have just alluded; the former may be quoted at 5¼@5¾, and something very fine would have brought 5¾, perhaps 6 cts. Last week, it will be remembered, there was one drove sold at 6¼, and we presume the same grade would have brought 6 cts this week, though we are pretty confident nothing more. Fair to medium cattle sold at 4½@5 cts. Common, at 4@4¼ cts, with a few at 3½@3¾ cts.

As noted in our last report, of Thursday, operators generally, especially those who buy for shipment, are exercising more than ordinary caution, and it behoves them to do so. We are informed that the majority of them have been losing money for several months past—some of them are reported as having been completely used up—and, in consequence they are very timid, and very apprehensive in regard to the future, as they have good reason to be. It is a rare thing to have two good eastern markets in succession, last week. New York was unusually good; this week it has been unusually hard—prices reported about the same for both, the basis in the case, if a dealer strikes a good market there one week, he has no guarantee that it will be repeated the next week coming in—hence the chances are the other way.

Holmes, L & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
18	22,183	4 62	18	20,730	4 75
19	20,930	4 40	40	40,850	4 80
19	18,100	3 55	19	18,230	4 12
19	19,560	4 35	24	30,880	4 25
14	13,981	3 75	18	21,770	4 40

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

17	20,200	4 75	12	19,730	5 25
7	6,750	3 50	25	38,570	4 40
18	18,660	4 20	18	18,670	4 75
12	11,810	5 25	15	15,680	4 50

Ulery Brothers sold:

17	19,020	4 50	17	17,620	4 30

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

17	22,220	5 25	16	16,160	3 75
19	19,010	5 30	34	42,620	5 00
19	12,170	3 90	16	18,370	4 50
2	3,210	4 40	18	16,750	3 75
17	22,220	5 25	15	15,310	4 00
34	37,800	4 00	49	56,810	4 25

Haslewood & Blackstock sold:

19	19,683	4 75	16	18,430	3 75
16	20,660	5 12	16	17,840	4 25
22	19,619	3 65	11	11,260	2 50

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep this week was the lightest of the season, at least it was so reported by dealers, generally, yet with very unfavorable advices from the east for next week, the market was very slow, and so far as we could discern there was no material improvement in prices; some few lots of extra may have brought a fraction more but as a general thing prices were about the same as last week. One bunch of extra Washington, County (Pa.) due wool, averaging 107 lbs, brought 5.90; but this is an outside price and cannot be taken as a criterion of the market. Quotations may be fairly given as ranging for extra 5@5½ cts; for medium to good and 3@4 for inferior to common.

It is expected that as Thanksgiving takes place next week that the eastern markets will be flooded with poultry, and that mutton will be in light demand, and that it will be a probable that the demand here will be limited, as eastern buyers will take hold very sparingly.

Holmes, L & Co sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
177	15,799	4 50	120	11,650	4 90
167	15,340	4 75			

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

199	1,984	5 20	573	51,259	4 85

Haslewood & Blackstock sold:

96	8,549	4 80	31	2 720	4 65
201	16,569	4 50	183	18,260	5 00

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

95	7,860	4 60	56	4,890	4 70
75	per head	2 30	182	18,140	5 30

Smith, Watson & Briggs sold:

334	26,969	4 67	95	7,950	3 75
97	8,669	5 00	190	15,360	4 25
97	7,340	4 50	190	15,360	4 25
185	15,500	5 00	114	8,060	3 87
64	4,960	4 25	108	10,060	5 15

HOGS.

The "run" of hogs has been heavy, unusually so; dealers nearly all reported it the heaviest of the season; the pens have been full to overflowing and the yards, not withstanding large shipments were made every day. The market, in consequence, ruled weak, though light receipts on Saturday, there was but little change in prices; as compared with last week, however, there is a decline of 25@50 per cwt. To-day's receipts include 31 hogs may be fairly quoted at 4,45@4,45 and Yorkers at 4@4,45. In regard to the future, we are pleased to say, however, that it is expected that there will be a material falling off in the arrivals but, on the contrary, light receipts are looked for, there will also be a diminished demand.

Orr & Williams sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
45	14,990	4 70	47	13,210	4 60
20	4,640	4 35	21	4,660	4 10
70	14,380	4 45	22	1,090	4 00
70	19,800	4 20	77	9,740	4 50
152	38,940	4 25	77	22,040	4 30
77	9,250	4 10	57	15,760	4 20
177	38,390	4 10	114	25,180	4 12
43	10,420	4 35	22	4,980	4 25
43	10,420	4 37	78	17,120	4 25
355	93,650	4 20	46	9,530	4 00

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

86	17,530	4 30	74	21,330	4 85
93	24,280	4 05	73	20,440	4 00
70	11,090	4 15	62	16,340	4 00
99	17,170	4 00	95	24,480	4 00
35	7,430	4 00	186	45,770	4 20
177	35,090	4 20	101	25,810	4 25
96	8,700	4 00	219	48,960	4 05
51	11,230	4 00	52	13,060	4 10
106	23,360	4 05	51	13,910	4 00
93	20,270	4 20	84	19,770	4 00
116	24,720	4 05	95	24,870	4 10
110	26,020	4 10	140	33,470	4 12
177	35,990	4 15	203	52,340	4 10
186	31,740	4 05	294	76,300	4 05
92	18,980	4 05	93	25,000	4 10
97	24,480	4 00	93	14,890	4 20

Smith, Watson & Briggs sold:

49	12,350	4 00	63	14,530	4 10
93	24,190	4 10	93	24,670	4 00
118	24,990	4 10	54	11,950	4 12
137	36,530	4 15	95	35 410	4 12

Sadler H & Co sold:

146	35,550	4 00	45	14,570	4 15
58	13,230	4 10	51	12,660	4 10
85	22,310	4 00	93	24,140	4 10
83	12,980	4 00	94	22,220	4 15

Hazelwood & Bissold:

47	11,520	4 20	48	12,840	4 10
93	24,560	4 00	73	22,010	4 10
107	24,730	4 15	50	11,160	4 00
103	26,090	4 05	54	11,160	4 10
93	11,990	4 15	55	14,550	4 15
10	1,900	4 00	17	4,430	4 15
81	19,500	4 15	54	14,550	4 15
83	12,180	4 00	8	1,780	4 40

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

114	26,800	4 12	88	16,430	4 10
92	24,460	4 20	43	22,860	4 45
58	14,890	4 00	41	10,990	4 05
43	10,150	4 00	93	24,020	4 15
93	24,190	4 00	60	22,550	4 55
97	24,770	4 10	51	13,000	4 00
50	13,040	4 00	60	22,550	4 55
98	25,540	4 00	20	7,260	4 00
48	11,150	4 10	80	20,920	4 30
107	22,610	4 00	47	12,350	4 15

Ulery Brothers sold:

304	71,400	4 20	24	5,730	4 20
57	12,930	4 20	43	11,460	4 00
65	23,300	4 50	20	7,060	4 00
49	13,095	4 60	58	13,920	4 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

The panic which occurred during the early part of the week has, to some extent, subsided, and, while the market to-day was reported a shade stronger, there is no quotable improvement in prices. About the only improvement we could discover, consisted in the fact that yesterday and the day preceding there was little or no inquiry; to-day there was some inquiry at about yesterday's prices. November refined was quoted at 29¾ and December at 31, and it was rumored that a cargo had been sold for the last named month. Lines are quoted for next year, but refiners generally have "shut down" on selling so far ahead, and especially is this the case at this particular time—they want to close up this year's business before entering upon 1872. Crude, reported a shade firmer but very dull; Pittsburgh deliveries nominal at 10@10¾, for spot or seller balance of this year. Parker, New Corn is still selling at 58@60 cts, in small lots—offering at 55@57 by the load; the demand is mainly for small lots. Old crop is dull, notwithstanding the offerings are light and there is but little in this market to offer; buyers generally are unwilling to make the difference between old and new, and, hence, there are ten bushels of the latter being sold to one of the former. Rye is reported steady at 90@92. Barley is in steady demand at 82@85 for good to prime spring, and 80@90 for fall.

Receipts Crude this week, 42,368 bbls; last week, 17,268; January 1st to date, 1,367,455; same time last year, 967,756. Exports refined this week, 19,234 bbls; last week, 12,645; January 1st to date, 671,493; same time last year, 712,624.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant O W, account T P Miller	234
Brilliant O W, account W Stewart	314
Brilliant O W, account T Hackett	474
National O W, account T Hackett	912
National O W, account Tack Bro	993
Standard O W, account Tack Bro	80
Standard O W, account Stewart	154
Standard O W, account W Stewart	80
Pa Acid works, account unknown	80
Total	1,770

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. November 23.

Citizens Oil Co, 331 bbls refined oil to Tack Bros & Co, Phila.

Wm. McKeivy & Co, 593 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter, 104 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 104 bbls refined oil to Warfog, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKeivy & Co., 93 bbls refined oil to Wm Bird & Son, Harrisburgh.

Forsyth Bro, 49 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 50 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. McKee & Son, 196 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila.

Total 1,554 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Graff, B. & Co., m.	1	Lewis, B & D. metal	2
Spang, C & Co, metal	3	J Wood & Co. metal	1
Page & J Co, m.	2		
Total			39

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff, B & Co. metal	2	Spang, C & Co., met.	1
Zug & Co. ore	2	Carnagie, K & Co. o.	2
Coleman, R & Co. o.	1	Brown & Co., o.	1
Brown and & Co. blo	2	Hallman & H, bloms	1
McKnight & Co. ore.	6		17
Total			

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Brown & Co. metal	1	McKnight, P & Co. m	1
Lewis, O. & P., m	1		
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	4	R. Wistar m	6
J. W. Porter, metal	11		
Total			21

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. Moorhead, metal	5	Gill & Bidwell metal	1
Total			6

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 25, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾@93⅝; 5-20s, '62, 91¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 94⅝; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, November 25.—Rentes 56f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾@9¾d. Breadstuffs dull. California wheat 12s 10d; red western spring 10s@10s 6d; red winter 10s 10d. Flour 25@30s. Corn 32s 9d. Peas 41s. Cheese 60s. Tallow 47s 9d.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 19¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $4.35@5.65; good to choice $5.60@7.15; white wheat extra $7.15@7.80; extra Ohio $5.85@7.15; St. Louis $5.75@9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c. Wheat dull and declined; spring No 1 $1.32½@1.33; No 2 $1.47@1.50; winter red western $1.50@1.55; amber $1.60@1.68; white $1.65@1.73. Rye dull; western 73@74c. Barley unchanged. Malt unchanged. Corn dull and unsettled; western mixed at about 52c; low western 70c; new western mixed 76@ 77½c; also, lot of western mixed in store and afloat at 76c, which is under the mark. Oats dull and declined; Ohio and western 53@53½c. Hay steady; shipping $1.10; retail lots $1.35@1.45. Hops dull and holders anxious to sell; 35@40c for 1871, 22@30c for 1870, 19@22c for 1869, 9@15c for 1868. Leather active at 29@32c. Hemp steady. Wool active and firm; extra Ohio 62@63c; unwashed fleece, tub-washed 52c. Eggs firm and advancing; held at 33@35c. Coffee firmer; Rio 19@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c. Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 62@65c. Rice in fair request at 8¾@9c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 24c. Tallow steady at 9¾@9¾c. Pork steady; mess $13; prime pork $10.50; prime mess $11.50; mess February $14.12; March $14.20 @14.35. Beef steady; extra mess and plain $12@ 13; extra $11@14; Hams steady at $10@24; thereon dull; prime mess $18@19; India $19@20. Cut meats active; shoulders 6¾@7c; Hams 9¾@11c; middles steady; long clear 8c; January and February 7¾c; short clear 8@8¾c; December 7¾c; January and February 7¾c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8@9c; prime kettle rendered 9½c; December, January and February 9¾c; March 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper strong. Ingot lake scarce at 34@35c; cake and Ingots 32½@33c. Spanish pig iron at $30@32; American $34@37; refined English and American bar firmer at $80@85. Russia sheet scarce and firm at 17½@18c gold. Nails firm; cut $4.65; clinch $6.15@ 6.65; horse shoe 10@10c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 25.—In the dry goods market there is little or no important change, though prices are well sustained. Raw material is scarce and advancing both here and in Europe. The colonial wool sales which have just opened in London for the Cape and Australian wools, have opened at an advance of one penny per pound, and the tendency is toward still higher rates. Worsted woods are very scarce. All materials made from the same are likely to command high prices in the ensuing spring. Fancy cassimers in light spring weights are less sanguine, but are held with more firmness. Heavy woolens are in a little better request, but apart from flannels, which keep well sold up, prices are relatively low. As compared with new material, which is getting very scarce, especially medium and extra fleeces, the old stock will do

HOME NEWS.

Disappeared.—Henry Lewis called at the Mayor's Office, Saturday morning, to make inquiries in regard to his sister. She is about eighteen years o age, and recently left her home, and as yet nothing definite relating to place at Mr. McAleer's, on Fifth avenue, to take a place in the family of Mrs. Paul at Oakland. She never went there, however, and has been missing for three weeks. No information had been received at the Mayor's Office.

Revenue Cases.

Saturday morning Morris Flynn, charged with selling liquor and cigars without paying special tax, had a hearing before Commissioner McCandless, which resulted in his honorable discharge, Mr. Flynn presenting his license, which had been mislaid.

Ellen Thomas and Benjamin Haggerty were brought up on a similar charge. They gave bail for Court in the sum of $1,000 each.

Charged With Keeping a "Faro" Bank.

Oliver Creedy made information before Mayor Brush on Saturday, charging Wm. Reams and Webster Campbell with maintaining a "Faro" bank at No. 100 Second avenue. Creedy hails from St. Louis, and encountering the "tiger" the evening previous, alleges that he lost a gold watch and $100 in cash.

The accused promptly waived a hearing and gave bail for Court. Creedy says he will stay around here and see the thing through.

Fire on the North Side.

Saturday evening about seven o'clock a fire broke out in the slaughter house of Waddle & Phillips in Etna borough. The flames quickly communicated to a stable adjoining belonging to the same firm, and in a short time both buildings were destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the slaughter house for several days previous. The loss amounted to $1,000, to cover which there is an insurance.

Remember

The closing sale of C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, will continue but a few days more. The stock of furniture offering at this sale is of the best quality, and was made especially for Pittsburgh trade. It comprises everything you might want for the parlor, bed chamber, d[illegible] and kitchen. There are [illegible] brackets, towel-racks, other [illegible] useful and wanted by and [illegible] bought at fifty per [illegible] ner are usually sold at. [illegible]ere is nothing for sale that [illegible]

Thanksgiving.

A writer suggests that it would be much more pleasant to have our Thanksgiving days named Thanksgiving journeys amid the comfortable coolness of salubrious October, sainted with the splendors of that polychromatic season, and while the turkeys, being young, would be also tenderer. October is the month most proper for gratitude. November has a gamy smack. This latter soul, we suppose, is this latter fowl. We see it stated by a writer in the "Woman's Journal" that Gail Hamilton is the November of writers. Those who have read the writer's weather-vane philippics will appreciate the hit.

"Panhandle"—Another Accident on that Road on Saturday.

The Cincinnati Express encountered a broken rail near Mansfield and was thrown from the track. The tender and locomotive were almost completely demolished, and some of the passenger coaches damaged. The locomotive was a very large one, and weighed 100 tons. The fireman, Nicholas Carr, of Allegheny, had his foot badly crushed. Several of the passengers were slightly bruised, but none badly hurt. The passengers of the wrecked train did not arrive in the city until five o'clock in the afternoon, although due at noon.

The Bottle.

The ancient Spartans, in order to impress upon the minds of their children the bestial nature of intemperance, would make a slave drunk, bring him into their parlors in the midst of their family, and then subject him to every possible indignity, thus deeply engraving upon the memory of their youth the brutish incapacity of the drunkard. And now we have the Spartan method in a pictorial book called the "Bottle," edited by George Cruikshank. Each page of illustration is worth a volume of lectures, sermons and advice, because the lessons taught must live long upon the mind. Every phase of the drunkard's downward career is faithfully sketched. This "Bottle" should be in every parlor, and can be had of Joseph Maclean, 90½ Fourth avenue

In a Transition state.

A Democratic friend writing us from his home in a neighboring county, on business, takes occasion to say, "Between you and me and the gate post, I am not so hostile to the policy of the Radical party as I used to be. It truly there is something very discouraging in belonging to a party that can't carry a half dozen States."

As our correspondent is yet young, we have hopes that he will outgrow his heritage of Democracy, and we foretell that when he shall have wholly cast it off, he will feel a happy sense of relief, as from a loathesome disease, and will enjoy all the new estate and new fellowships as a sort of elyseum. The transition from the slough of an effete party to the upland salubrity of Republicanism will make him wonder that he has hitherto seen such joy only in perspective.

Reckless Use of a Revolver.

George Farley dropped into Shaffers saloon on Rebecca street, Allegheny, on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock. George was full of whisky and fun, and under the impulses of the numerous dispositions he was indulging, invade the kitchen in the rear of the saloon. Mr. Shaffer was opposed to his permission to the kitchen, and so ejected him. Whereat George was so offended that when once again in the bar-room he announced that he had beer-glasses to "put a head" on Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Shaffer's patrons. He was summarily ejected from the saloon, and returned through the rear way with a revolver and entering the saloon commenced firing promiscuously, and had fired several shots—fortunately no damage resulted—before he was secured. Officer Hellman took charge of the revolver-lunatic, and yesterday morning George gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

Public Entertainments.

NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chas. Mathew's the great representative of English comedians commences an engagement at this house to-night. He comes fresh from brilliant triumphs in New York and Philadelphia, and should receive a hearty support from the admirers of the "light comedian" in Pittsburgh. For this evening's performance he has selected the comedy of "Used Up" which will be followed with "If I had but a thousand a year."

OLD OPERA HOUSE—Manager Besmer announces F. G. Riggs, the Irish comedian, as this place of amusement for to-night. He will appear to-night in "Shin Fane" in which he displays the versatility of his character by sustaining five characters.

THE MINSTRELS.—Wagner's Minstrels will open at the Academy on Wednesday evening. The box-office for the sale of reserved seats opens to-day, and seats may be procured for all, any night or matinee.

South's Train.

There are few gentlemen better known or more highly esteemed in this community than Mr. John South, conductor of the Wall's Accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The numerous friends of this train bear unqualified testimony to his uniform urbanity, and assiduous attention to their comfort and safety, although the saints of Utah did not, during his recent visit to the dominion of the fugitive Brigham, number him among the barbs filled with their most fascinating and beautiful dames, every one who travels on Wall's Accommodation will be pleased to see him always greeted with a most bewitching smile by the many accomplished ladies who crowd the cars on his route, and to hear the conductor and in his own bland way, says, "tickets please." He is not only deservedly appreciated and esteemed by the railroad public, but also by the great corporation which he has served so long and so faithfully. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held and the unwavering confidence reposed in him as a careful conductor, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have presented him with a magnificent new *suite* of cars, which are finished in the very best style and are perfectly luxurious. In one of "John" hands they will be well taken care of, and always kept in the best order. We thought the cars which he ran formerly were good enough, but the enterprising and progressive Company, who are always "ahead of the foremost," seem to be of a different opinion, in which we meekly acquiese. If the Walls Accommodation trains were crowded before they will be doubly so now, and Mr. South will soon have to suggest to the Company that they had better send orders to the shops at Altoona to send on a few more of the same sort. We very cordially congratulate our friend South on the handsome compliment he has received.

OVERBOARD.

A Steamboat Captain Almost Drowned.

Last evening about eight o'clock during the storm of wind and rain, Captain John Hare, of the steamer "Allequippa," lying at the foot of Market street, met with an accident of a rather serious character. While the storm was at its height he went to the front part of boat to examine the ropes, when his foot slipped as he was leaving, down and out a gust of wind helped to overbalance and threw him into the water. His cries for help attracted attention, but it was several minutes before he was resuscitated and then he was completely unconscious. Dr. Arthurs was sent for immediately and made every exertion to restore him to consciousness, after an hour of absence of animation, the result was successfully. When he recovered he was seized with convulsions, but medical relief soon left him, and at last accounts he was slowly regaining vigor.

BOY SHOT.

An Irate Tailor—Annoyed by Urchins—Uses a Pistol—Fires into the Crowd—A Boy Seriously Injured.

Last evening an affair of a somewhat startling character created some excitement in the neighborhood of No. 24 Webster avenue. It seems that between four and five o'clock a number of small boys, who had been playing crowd of small boys, who had been playing in the vicinity, collected near the premises of one old man named Henry Aiken, and commenced to amuse themselves by throwing in[illegible] to his yard. The old gentleman was considerably annoyed at their pranks, and finally his feelings carried him beyond the point of forbearance. Going into the house then[illegible] cured a pistol, which had been loaded with shot, and fired recklessly into the crowd. The boys quickly scampered off, save one, a little fellow named Michael Kirby, who fell to the ground and commenced groaning. Several persons who witnessed the transaction ran to once to his relief, and bore him to the home of his parents, No. 26 on the same avenue. A physician was then called in, who, after an examination, pronounced the child seriously wounded, one of the shot having lodged in his thigh and another cut across the pit of his stomach.

As soon as the extent of the victim's injuries were known, a policeman was called, who took Barney down to the lockup. The result of his rashness had cooled him down somewhat and he made no resistance to his imprisonment, and when once behind the bars and beautiful dames, every one who travels on Wall's Accommodation will be pleased to see him always greeted with a most bewitching smile by the many accomplished ladies who crowd the cars on his route, and to hear the conductor and in his own bland way, says, "tickets please." He is not only deservedly appreciated and esteemed by the railroad public, but also by the great corporation which he has served so long and so faithfully. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held and the unwavering confidence reposed in him as a careful conductor, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have presented him with a magnificent new *suite* of cars, which are finished in the very best style and are perfectly luxurious. In one of "John" hands they will be well taken care of, and always kept in the best order. We thought the cars which he ran formerly were good enough, but the enterprising and progressive Company, who are always "ahead of the foremost," seem to be of a different opinion, in which we meekly acquiese. If the Walls Accommodation trains were crowded before they will be doubly so now, and Mr. South will soon have to suggest to the Company that they had better send orders to the shops at Altoona to send on a few more of the same sort. We very cordially congratulate our friend South on the handsome compliment he has received.

THE WOMAN'S PLEA.

Continuation of Their Meeting on Saturday—Tract Distribution and More Speeches—The Woman Suffrage Platform—Congress and the Legislature App-aled To—The City Press Thanked—The "Historians" of Sex Denounced—Our Local Lights Shining.

A fair audience greeted the exponents of the suffrage movement. Saturday morning as they commenced operations about half-past ten o'clock.

The matronly President Mrs. Stone—Blackwell, presided with that persuasive tact which seemed to evolve harmony out of every discordant element, and lent an additional charm to the proceedings.

When the assemblage had gathered, speeches were at once resorted to, and Mrs. Cutler, of Ohio, and Mr. H. B. Blackwell, of Boston, entertained the audience until Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, one of Pittsburgh's suffrage representatives came in with the following resolutions, as the

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

of the "suffrage party."

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirms the declaration that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and we demand that the women of the State enfranchised, shall be invested with power to execute the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we call upon the State Legislatures and upon the Congress of the United States to take such measures for the accomplishment of this act of justice as may seem to them to be the most speedy and efficient.

Resolved, That we call upon every voter in the State of Pennsylvania to use his vote for the abolishment of the political aristocracy of sex that now exists in this Commonwealth, and to exert all his influence to establish impartial suffrage for the whole people, men and women.

Resolved, That the vote of the people of Pennsylvania for calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, offers us the opportunity of demanding a change in the qualifications for the elective franchise, and we call upon all friends of Justice and Equal Rights to give their best efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with pleasure the aid which our cause has received during the past year from some of the daily papers of this city, and we appeal to them to use their influence in obtaining equal justice for women and man under our laws and Constitution.

The President now introduced Miss Margaret Campbell of Massachusetts, who spoke at some length on the details of the work to be done in the interests of the reform.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the next speaker, and delivered a brief address, polished and elegant, and full of point and pith.

The closing remarks of the session were made by Miss Matilda Hindman of this city. Her demand, in behalf of the reform, and the workers in it, was for justice from press, pulpit and society. She asked for mercy from no man, but for justice from all.

The resolutions were then adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was a larger attendance in the afternoon and the speakers were generally thus engaged in their addresses to the audience.

Miss Matilda Hindman, was the first speakeress. She spoke on the Third resolution, and contended that many of the men who voted did not know what they voting for; that the women as as a general average rule were more intelligent than men, and possessed purer and better fitted to use the ballot properly; that the question of female suffrage should be submitted to a popular vote.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, of Massachusetts, next appeared. She talked about half an hour, and in a sharp, piquant way touched upon the salient features of the woman's suffrage movement. The sum of her argument was that women wanted to vote; that the best men of the land—the brightest intellectually—yielded to the justice of the claim and were urging it; that the Government was false to its principles so long as women were withheld the ballot. That forbearance had now almost ceased to be a virtue; that women demanded the ballot as a means of elevating herself and society; and in behalf of the toiling women of the land who were oppressed for want of power to help themselves.

A MAN TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell of Boston was then introduced, and proceeded to argue the question, first from the historical standpoint. He contended that there were three kinds of government—that of might, that of right and that of the absolute despotism, founded on the ignorance and superstition of the people. Then came the Declaration of Independence, which set up against this despotism and then arose the aristocracy of birth. But it too was disappointed before the advance of intelligence. Under a peaceful state of society merchants came up and with them the aristocracy of wealth, and they took the place of the antiquated aristocracy of birth. No country had go beyond that first experiment in the United States; some were in the first state, such as Turkey, and some in the third, such as the English government, and it was therefore time for the United States, but through war and suffering all these passed away and then came what he called a manhood government in which the only aristocracy was that of sex. To-day in this land it was an

ARISTOCRACY OF SEX.

Every man is a sovereign and every woman a subject. Even the Queen of England, Julia Ward Howe, had no voice in the nation's councils. Every man, whether native or foreign born, drunk or sober, ignorant or learned, is a sovereign, and every man's mother is a subject. Then had the country yet reached the acme of progress?

In all the old political governments of the Old World women were stuffed up. In England the women could vote in municipal elections. He asked generous people now, if a Republican form of government should be the only one which treats a woman as a slave.

The last.

BEST POLITICAL STEP

had yet to be taken—a step that would thirty years hence be regarded as the great event of the ages.

The philosophical reason why he regarded woman suffrage with so much interest was because women were so different from men. They were organized so that they looked at the world from a different standpoint. The great mass of women were wives and mothers; so they were opposed to brute force, and it will not be a woman's vote that will lead to war. In the best and largest sense

WOMEN SUFFRAGE MEANT PEACE.

Women were not as belligerent as men. He did not say that was because they were feebler in body. But the average female character was that of peace. The speaker then dwelt at some length on the halcyon days which would dawn upon the political world when women were admitted into the political field to elevate and purify it. In the first place it would settle some of the giant evils of the times as soon as they obtained the power of the ballot. Intemperance, for instance in the temperance cause. He claimed that woman suffrage meant simply that the vote of a thousand men would be cast of forty drank, and twenty men out of forty. So the best way to help the Temperance cause was to give the ballot in the hands of the Temperance people.

So in another great evil, by the ballot women could enact laws by which they would get a fair day's wages for a fair day's work—and there was nothing wrong in that. [Applause.] And when women could obtain that, they

WOULD NOT BE DRIVEN

on the street into ways of shame.

Woman suffrage meant in fact, ultimate results, opportunity, development, wider range of work, and an elevation of wages. And so women finding remunerative labor for honorable toil would not be driven to prostitution. And further when the women voted these bad laws would be driven away and from the land just as they were in Wyoming, when three weeks after they obtained the ballot those houses were all shut up.

But he did not claim it on these grounds. He claimed woman suffrage because it was right, and that the women of the land the land wanted to vote, then all the land had right to prevent her. It was an individual right. They were citizens. Judge Chase of the Supreme Court had decided that within a fortnight.

So far as the statement that the women didn't want to vote, the speaker said he didn't know about that, but would like to see the bars which kept her from the ballot-box and

GIVEN HER A CHANCE.

He thought she would take the advantage very readily. (Applause.) By this means they would get the full numerical vote of the country, because politics would be talked about in the family circle and all would be interested and there consequently would be a full vote.

To ministers of the Gospel especially he appealed. Three-fourths of the members of the churches were women, and they should take to make this government a Christian Government, why not urge the placing of the ballot-box in the hands of those who were the most sympathetic tended in that direction.

The speaker concluded with a fervent summary of these arguments in favor of woman suffrage.

While Mr. Blackwell was speaking Mrs. Campbell seated herself in conv[illegible] the audience for subscribers to the *Woman's Journal* a work in which she was so successful that two assistants were called upon to aid her.

Mrs. Lydia M. Cole, a pleasant speaker with curls, bordering on the middle age of countenance, which seemd ily to accord with an occasional fierceness in her remarks—was next upon the platform. Mrs. Cole hails from Ohio, and is something of a journalistess. She commeced by saying: This audience, probably, like every other, regards this convention from two standpoints. One-half consider it

A STUPENDOUS JOKE;

the other half are inclined to look upon it as a serious matter. This convention of women for women is absurd; but the necessity which has called us together is still more so. Take a realizing sense of your responsibilities, gentlemen, and of yours, ladies, out of your own spheres, and look down upon us in this valley of humiliation, and tell us if our position is cribsed, cooped-up, hemmed-in position does not seem absurd, a joke which would be ridiculed nearly a century ago, and which, as women begin to understand it, has no flavor of facetiousness about it. For the sense of injustice is not confined to women to vote by a plain statute which could not be misunderstood. To this end she asked that all the women present would be enrolled, and her last words to women were, "Thou art thy sister's keeper. [Applause.]

"OUR PRESIDENT."

Miss Matilda Hindman, President of our our local association followed Mrs. Howe in an earnestly practical and logical argument upon the capabilities of woman for suffrage, in which she earnestly disposed of the idea that woman was not fitted to vote by reason of her lack of education, her want of practical familiarity with the government. Our want of space, however, prevents a synopsis of her address, which was fervent and pungent, and received frequent applause.

MRS. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL

was now introduced to make her last address. She asked as she always does at the close of conventions, What have we gained? How are women better off than before? She desired to take the audience with her in imagination where there are two babies, a girl and a brother. They are put to together; they play the same plays and learn the same lessons. Years after, one goes to Harvard college—the brother is admitted, the sister is rejected because she is a girl. Is there a law which has to go to some female academy, which is just like negroes' schools, where they make pretty little things? She would like to see on to show how the pathways slil continue to diverge, and the evil effects of the system of wrong for which grow out of this diverence and the difference which politics makes between men and women.

Mrs. Stone contended that what was needed in the government was

THE WOMAN ELEMENT.

This was the principle upon which depended the success of the political machine. So long as it was not considered in affairs of State there was no hope.

In conclusion she thanked the people of Pittsburgh for the kind reception given to delegates to be voted for at the primary meeting. On motion of John Chislett, Esq., the gentlemen who had compiled the list were made President, G. B. Littlefield Vice President and G. W. Nicols and J. L. Forsaythe Secretaries.

The meeting proceeded to nominate candidates, with the following result;

Select Council—Cal Bartley.

Common Council—Abram Reese, Thomas G. Smith, Wm. McConway, Taomas Rosewell, Jr., J. S. Ives.

Assessor—James A. Cune.

Assistant Assessor—John Boose.

Constable—James Ivory.

School Directors—First precinct—H. J. Howe, D. S. Anderson, J. B. Hill. Second precinct—Geo. F. Swringer, J. B. Nobbs.

Judge of Elections—First precinct—Wm. Sewell. Second precinct—Robert Matthews.

Inspector—First precinct—H. J. Howe. Second precinct—J. F. Rivers.

Return Inspector—First precinct—Robert McClure. Second precinct—Daniel E. Herron.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of this ward assembled in the School House on Centre avenue on Saturday evening, and suggested the following names for the offices indicated:

Select Council—E. P. Jones.

Common Council—Robert Dickson, Samuel Ewart, J. K. Musgrave, Charles P. Duff, R. J. Powers, W. S. Smith.

School Directors—Robert Arthurs, J. C. Dickson, Joseph Lowry, Edward Jones, Jas. Carnahan, J. A. Hunter, J. H. Hillerman, Alexander McDade, Ed. Taylor.

Aldermen—Robert Roy, Robert Inder, W. Graham.

Assessors—Robert Inder, Joseph Crawford, J. M. Hunter.

Judge of Elections—R. E. McCoutrey, Wesley C. Smith, Robert Lamb.

Inspector—Ed. J. Taylor, Edward Bailey, Wm. Warren.

Constable—George Evans.

At the close of the nominations, James Cassidy, Esq., withdrew his name as a candidate for Select Council, and in a brief statement of the case decided against granting the injunction.

The Sharpsburgers, however, express themselves as not yet satisfied, and talk of trying a new "tack."

WAIL FROM THE BOROUGH.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Sitting in Equity.

Thomas B. Gibson, Burgess of the borough of Sharpsburg, brings this bill against the Board of Health of the city of Allegheny, of which Wm. Blakely is President; Dr. A. Proskoff Secretary, and Barker, Jones, Eggers, F. R. Hardtmeyer, Buford, Hanna and Smith are members. The complainant avers:

First. That the said defendants have established a hospital for small-pox patients near Claremont station, Indiana township, and have conveyed patients to the same from the city of Allegheny.

Second. That the said defendants, since the commencement of the present month of November, have been by its servants and employees in charge of the said city hospital, to the said hospital, through the said borough of Sharpsburg, over its principal streets, in ambulances, persons, negroes, persons who have contracted and are afflicted with small-pox, a very contagious and infectious disease, and your orator is informed and believes that said defendants intend to continue to convey such persons over said street and through said borough.

Third. That in so conveying persons who have contracted and are afflicted with said disease through said borough, the ambulances or wagons containing such persons pass over the principal streets of said borough, as well as at others, the principal street of said borough, which extends its entire length, a distance of one mile and a quarter; that the greater part of the population of said borough, which numbers 2,125, resides on or adjacent to said street; that therefore the citizens of said borough are exposed to said disease and their health greatly endangered.

Fourth. That the disease of small-pox does not prevail at present in said borough, there being no cases in said borough, but your orator believes that your orator believes that if the said defendants continue to convey persons afflicted with small-pox through said borough, it will cause said disease to spread through said borough and become epidemic therein.

Fifth. That your orator believes that the measures taken by said defendants to eradicate the said disease in said city of Allegheny, at a distance of nine miles in wagons or ambulances to said hospital, instead of eradicating said disease, will cause it to become epidemic and spread through said borough of Sharpsburg and other districts of country not now prevail.

Sixth. That said borough of Sharpsburg is incorporated under the general borough laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and has, by virtue of its incorporation, jurisdiction over its streets, lanes and alleys, and power to make such regulation as may be necessary for the health of said borough; and that its burgess and Town Council did, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1871, pass an ordinance prohibiting any person or persons from transporting any person sick with small-pox in alleys through said borough, from any place outside the limits of said borough, any person or persons afflicted with small-pox, or any other contagious or infectious diseases.

Your orator, therefore, on behalf of the citizens of said borough, would pray a writ of injunction restraining the said defendants, its servants and employees from conveying or transporting small-pox patients who are afflicted with or may have contracted small pox or any other infectious or contagious disease through said borough, over its streets, lanes or alleys.

Allegheny County, ss.

Thomas B. Gibson, Burgess of the borough of Sharpsburg, being duly sworn, says that the facts in the foregoing bill are true, as he verily believes.

THOMAS H. GIBSON.

Affirmed to and subscribed this 23d November, 1871. JOSEPH P. [illegible]

Prothonotary.

Y. M. C. A.

Regular Monthly Meeting—The Month's Work—Campaign for the Winter—A New Board of Directors.

Saturday evening a regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms, corner Sixth street and Penn avenue.

James Laughlin, Jr., First Vice-President, in the absence of President Porter, was called to the chair, and after the opening devotional exercises, Mr. W. R. Stevenson gave a synopsis of the work done during the year. Committees had been appointed to provide lectures, musical entertainments, organization of a literary society, &c.

Mrs. Mellor and Mr. Petty sung a beautiful duett—"The Freedom that the Angels Know."

The Committee on Meeting reported that the Monday prayer meetings would be none but attended than they had been before, and that the branch associations in neighboring towns were flourishing—the one at Dunbar, Fayette county, having erected a building which would soon be dedicated; another organization would soon be established at Beaver Falls; all the prayer meetings, in the two cities, under the charge of the association had been kept up.

The names of fifteen new sustaining members were added to the list.

Rev. J. H. Stuebing then delivered a very interesting address on the "Christian Life Demanded by the Times," after which the meeting adjourned.

Special.

Felt skirts. Choice bargains.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

A Big Day's Work!

On Tuesday last A. H. Bauman, General Agent for THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 108 Fourth avenue, took the applications of four gentlemen for insurance on their lives, amounting to $80,000. This Company is purely mutual, and looms its surplus funds to its *patrons*. Business men contemplating life insurance, make a note of this. tf

There will be a great many people at the matinee this afternoon; these entertainments are almost as attractive as the store of Urquhart & Bro., on the southwest corner Fifth avenue and Wood street is to young gentlemen who want to wear neat and fashionable clothing.

Special

bargains in table linens.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Say!

Do you know that you can save about one-third the price of an instrument—either Piano or Organ—by the new club rate plan of

S. HAMILTON & Co.,

51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

No regard to cost in the prices now prevailing at W. W. Moorhead's grand clearing out sale of trimmings, laces, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, under garments, etc. Now is the time to buy your winter goods at great bargains at No. 81 Market street.

To Have a Good Cheerful Fire, get the Utility Improvement fitted to your new and old grates by Jas. Old, 195 Liberty street. 6t,

Special.

Silk velvets and plushes.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Have You Heard

Of S. Hamilton & Co.'s new plan of selling Pianos and Organs on club rates? If you have not, send at once for catalogue and rates to

S. HAMILTON & Co.,

51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Special.

Lyons black silks at reduced prices.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

For good books at low prices, go to Maclean's, 90½ Fourth avenue. tf.

POLITICAL.

The Meetings on Saturday.

The Republican voters in some of the wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny held meetings on Saturday, at which persons were named, from which list the candidates for ward officers will be selected at the primary meetings. Following are the results so far as heard from:

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry E. White, Sr., Samuel Morrow, George Backofen.

Common Council—Peter Price, Daniel Kinzer, George Moffit, Edwin Bindley, William Byrnes, William J. McMaster, Henry Meyer, Henry F. Daunels, W. H. Sims.

School Directors—E. W. Morrow, Louis King, Jacob Koebler, John L. Hamilton—the two receiving the highest number of votes are to be declared the nominees for three years, and the next highest for one year.]

Judge of Election—Robert Fowler, Wm. J. Flinn.

Inspector—Thomas Floyd, Daniel Linderman.

Return Inspector—Henry E. White, Jr., Daniel Sherry.

Assessor—Bennett Lake, Henry J. Thomas, Geo. W. Gray, Sr.

Alderman—Henry J. Thomas.

Constable—Bennett Lake.

On motion it was resolved that the primary election be held on Saturday, December 2, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock P. M.

SEVENTH WARD.

George W. Wilson presided, and James Onslow, Charles Jeremy and D. L. Fleming were named Secretaries. The following names were presented:

Select Council—John Wilson.

Common Council (three to nominate)—David L. Fleming, Robert Wilson, Peter Sorver, John Lowery, F. D. Giest, James McGregor.

School Directors (one to nominate)—C. F. Bauer, Samuel Meats, Sam S. Mason, J. H. Rouse, B. B. Munnick, J. B. Hill.

Assessor—W. J. Logan.

Assistant Assessor—Luke Chapman.

Judge of Election—Robert Wilson.

Inspectors—James Bonebrake, James McCallin.

Return Inspector—Roger O'Mara, George G. Jeremy, E. C. Matthews.

Constable—Hugh McMullen, M. J. Murphy.

The Chairman and Secretaries were appointed a Committee on Printing. A resolution was passed requiring all candidates for ward offices to pledge themselves to support the entire Republican city ticket. The following Board were appointed to conduct the primary election, which does not take place this afternoon next, between the hours of three and seven o'clock: Judge, Wm. Floyd; Inspectors, Charles Dasgupta and Jos. Ross. H. M. Snodgrass, Esq., whose name was suggested, and who has represented the ward for some two years in Councils, declined to use his name on account of absence from the ward during most of next year. Captain Will M. Dalgliesh, who had been named for Councils, also withdrew.

TENTH WARD.

A. J. Cupples, Esq., was, on motion, called to the chair, and Thomas E. Foland appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were named for the various offices:

Select Council—Wm. A. Herron.

Common Council—Anthony Meyer and Conrad Zeigler.

School Director—Wm. Taylor.

Judge of Elections—George Cromlish.

Inspector of Elections—George Strain.

Return Inspector—Wm. Fields.

Constable—Gust. Smith.

Assessor—Julius Richter.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Republican primary elections in the Twelfth ward resulted in the selection of the following ticket:

Select Council—Cal Bartley.

Common Council—Abram Reese, Thomas G. Smith, Wm. McConway, Taomas Rosewell, Jr., J. S. Ives.

Assessor—James A. Cune.

Assistant Assessor—John Boose.

Constable—James Ivory.

School Directors—First precinct—H. J. Howe, D. S. Anderson, J. B. Hill. Second precinct—Geo. F. Swringer, J. B. Nobbs.

Judge of Elections—First precinct—Wm. Sewell. Second precinct—Robert Matthews.

Inspector—First precinct—H. J. Howe. Second precinct—J. F. Rivers.

Return Inspector—First precinct—Robert McClure. Second precinct—Daniel E. Herron.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

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School Directors—Robert Arthurs, J. C. Dickson, Joseph Lowry, Edward Jones, Jas. Carnahan, J. A. Hunter, J. H. Hillerman, Alexander McDade, Ed. Taylor.

Aldermen—Robert Roy, Robert Inder, W. Graham.

Assessors—Robert Inder, Joseph Crawford, J. M. Hunter.

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First. That the said defendants have established a hospital for small-pox patients near Claremont station, Indiana township, and have conveyed patients to the same from the city of Allegheny.

Second. That the said defendants, since the commencement of the present month of November, have been by its servants and employees in charge of the said city hospital, to the said hospital, through the said borough of Sharpsburg, over its principal streets, in ambulances, persons, negroes, persons who have contracted and are afflicted with small-pox, a very contagious and infectious disease, and your orator is informed and believes that said defendants intend to continue to convey such persons over said street and through said borough.

Third. That in so conveying persons who have contracted and are afflicted with said disease through said borough, the ambulances or wagons containing such persons pass over the principal streets of said borough, as well as at others, the principal street of said borough, which extends its entire length, a distance of one mile and a quarter; that the greater part of the population of said borough, which numbers 2,125, resides on or adjacent to said street; that therefore the citizens of said borough are exposed to said disease and their health greatly endangered.

Fourth. That the disease of small-pox does not prevail at present in said borough, there being no cases in said borough, but your orator believes that your orator believes that if the said defendants continue to convey persons afflicted with small-pox through said borough, it will cause said disease to spread through said borough and become epidemic therein.

Fifth. That your orator believes that the measures taken by said defendants to eradicate the said disease in said city of Allegheny, at a distance of nine miles in wagons or ambulances to said hospital, instead of eradicating said disease, will cause it to become epidemic and spread through said borough, from any place outside the limits of said borough, any person or persons afflicted with small-pox, or any other contagious or infectious diseases.

Your orator, therefore, on behalf of the citizens of said borough, would pray a writ of injunction restraining the said defendants, its servants and employees from conveying or transporting small-pox patients who are afflicted with or may have contracted small pox or any other infectious or contagious disease through said borough, over its streets, lanes or alleys.

Allegheny County, ss.

Thomas B. Gibson, Burgess of the borough of Sharpsburg, being duly sworn, says that the facts in the foregoing bill are true, as he verily believes.

THOMAS H. GIBSON.

Affirmed to and subscribed this 23d November, 1871. JOSEPH P. [illegible]

Prothonotary.

SHARPSBURG EXCITED.

Their Remonstrance Against That Small-Pox Ambulance—Object to Allegheny's Tyranny —But are Not Heeded—And Appeal to Court —Where They Receive No Sympathy—What Next.

The worthy denizens in that portion of our suburbs known as Sharpsburg are just now in a great state of excitement over what they indignantly condeem as the "tyranny and impudence" of the Board of Health of Allegheny. Their wrath has been stirred up against this sanitary organization because of their action—first, in establishing a hospital at Claremont, and then conveying the patients consigned thereto through the borough in an ambulance. They first gently remonstrated, but it had not the desired effect; monstrated, but it had not the desired effect; then they more boldly protested and threatened, but the ambulance was still, at stated intervals, seen upon their principal street; at last wrathfully they proceeded to legal measures, and the attention of the Court of Common Pleas was called to the matter, Saturday morning, in the following

THE RESPONDENT'S DEFENSE.

To this explicit and forcible statement of grievances, the Board of Health replied:

County of Allegheny, ss.

William Blakely, President of Board of Health of city of Allegheny, says that the statements in paragraph first of the complainants bill are substantially correct.

It is true that in the exercise and discharge of our official duty, after consultation with the best medical authority known to us, we have established at Claremont, an elevated, isolated and eminently appropriate locality, on the northeast of Allegheny city, a temporary Hospital for the reception of small-pox patients. This action was taken by us that we might best to prevent the spread of the disease. In the necessary removal of the patients it is essential for the speedy and convenient conveyance of patients to the Hospital, to pass over and along a street in the borough of Sharpsburg. That in the exercise of the duty of the highest medical skill of the profession in Allegheny, every possible precaution has been taken by us to prevent the possible dissemination of the disease, and for the purpose of securing protection to the citizens residing along the route to Claremont.

Now, we have the satisfaction of knowing that he, together with all the other experts who took the case in hand to investigate it fully, emphatically pronounce the mode of manufacture, transportation of its great economy and of its entire safety. But if under any circumstances we might fail in any of the above established facts, we certainly have the full privilege of failing back and operating upon the old system, for certainly if this opposition gas company was not so strictly upon the old system, since we propose to furnish gas cheaper, we would find the same fitter opposition than we now do from those interested in the old company.

Our correspondent would no doubt be surprised were he told that he had acted in a high-handed manner in the matter, but it is a fact that a man had called and said a friend of his who was in "a saloon not five minutes off" had the small-pox, and that he was willing to sign the name, and was then referred by the Health Officer to Mr. Davis, Director of the Poor of Allegheny county.

It was suggested that the party who brought the man into the city should be prosecuted, and that the Health Officers should go to inquire further into the facts and report to the Board.

Mr. McCandless moved that, in view of all the facts in the case, the Board sustain the Health Officer. The motion was unanimously carried.

At the suggestion of the Health Officer, also, an investigation was ordered into the charges made against the Health Officer; it was scarcely ever in his office.

The Board next took up the consideration of a communication from the Mayor, stating that they had used arbitrary power in keeping Parson's confectionary closed when a physician's certificate had been received stating there was no danger of contagion.

The Board had received the certificate, but it was not considered sufficient, and ordered the Health Officer to report the case. The Health Officer said he investigated the case and did not yet consider it safe to reopen the house.

The meeting then adjourned.

BREVITIES.

SPRING showers last evening.

COUNCILS meet this afternoon.

CITY politicians are warming up.

CHURCHES were well attended yesterday.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE is just twice twenty-seven.

THE new boat house for the J. B. Jones club just completed, cost $2,000.

$9.45 was the amount taken into the Treasury by the Opera Troupe last week.

ALL the foreign lights of the suffrage movement are waking up again, and our local sisters are